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This fuel, made from dust coal, gives in use results superior to the best coal; it is thoroughly water proof, stacks without liability to spontaneous combustion, loss, or deterioration on board ship, or in any climate, and in 30 per cent. less space than coal.
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As regards the manufacture, it is easily and cheaply made; the machinery made is simple, effective, and comparatively inexpensive.
No heavy pressure is required, or exposure to heat after moulding, to dry or coke (as is usual); and after mixing, the blocks could, if desired, be made up by hand labour; but for large production, self-acting machinery is recommended; and when moulded, the fuel is at once ready for use or transit.
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The proprietors of the patents are prepared to grant licenses, and would, if desired, undertake contracts to provide machinery, erect works, and put the same into satisfactory operation, on any required scale of manufacture.
Application to be addressed to the patentees—
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COAL ECONOMY: BEING A TREATISE ON COAL, with reference to its Screening and Transport; the Utilisation of Small Coal; Patent Fuel; Coal Washing, &c., &c.
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Printed by order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.
"This book is a valuable contribution to the limited supply of literature which we already possess on the subject of Coal Economy."—*The Colliery Guardian*.
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HIBBERT'S NEW THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
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THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

Registration of New Companies.

The following Joint-Stock Companies have been registered:

BAHIA DOCKS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 900,000*l.*, in 90,000 shares of 10*l.* each. The object of this company is to construct docks and warehouses at Bahia. The subscribers take five shares each, and are—Baron de Mau, 1, Gresham House; R. Baring, 1, Mining-lane; F. Youle, 155, Fenchurch-street; G. A. H. Holt, 36, Cumberland-terrace, Hyde-park; F. Saunders, 9, Great St. Helen's; B. James, 19, Belsize-park-gardens; and Charles Neate, 55A, Great George-street, Westminster.

DAVY BROTHERS (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 2000 shares of 50*l.* each. To acquire and carry on the Park Ironworks, Sheffield. The subscribers (all of Sheffield) are—W. S. Davy, 133 shares; D. Davy, 134; Abraham Davy, jun., 133; Albert Davy, 183; C. Davy, 183; James Wood, 20; Alfred Allott, 50.

GOOLE SAW-MILL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 2500*l.*, in 25 shares of 100*l.* each.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL DRYING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 6000*l.*, in 1200 shares of 5*l.* each.

SIR GEORGE INNES, Bart., CLENCH, SAGER, AND CO. (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in 2000 shares of 100*l.* each. To acquire the business of Messrs. Clench, Sager, and Co., financial agents, of 39, Lombard-street. The subscribers are—Sir George Innes, 16, Marlborough Villas, Queen's-road, Richmond, 1 share; Harry Clench, 39, Lombard-street, 950; J. G. Sager, 39, Lombard-street, 950; E. A. S. Mignon, 39, Lombard-street, 1; R. J. Mignon, 53, Boundary row, South Hampstead, 1; H. Stephenson, 3, Newman's-court, Cornhill, 1; Herne Magford, 3, Lombard-street, 1.

ECONOMIC SOAP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in 1000 shares of 5*l.* each.

BALLOT INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 2000*l.*, in 200 shares of 10*l.* each. The objects of this company are the purchase of ballots from the successful ballottees of the Mutual Society, and other similar institutions; the advancing of money to the borrowing and holding of money, &c. The subscribers are—S. H. Emmens, Kingston House, Brixton-rise, Surrey, 5 shares; Frederick Cheeswright, 6, St. Dunstan's-hill, London, E.C., 10; W. Thwaites, 1, Cromwell-road, Loughborough-road, Brixton, 5; E. F. Harvey, 8, Old Jewry, E.C., 1; H. C. Hind, 9 and 10, King-street, Cheshire, 1; E. F. Tomkins, 66, Hackford-road, Stockwell, S.W., 4; J. C. Carr, 25, Road-lane, E.C., 1.

ECONOMIC SOAP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in 1000 shares of 5*l.* each. For manufacturing and dealing in soap.

SPALDING AND SOUTH LINCOLNSHIRE MUTUAL PLATE-GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—A company for mutual plate-glass insurance, formed on the guarantee principle.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE IRON COMPANY (Limited).—The capital is 150,000*l.*, in 3000 shares of 50*l.* each. To take over and carry on the business of the North Lincolnshire Ironworks Company, at Frodingham, Lincolnshire. The subscribers are—W. J. Parkyn, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, 100; Daniel Adamson, Newton Moor, Hyde, Cheshire, 300; Joseph Adamson, Newton Moor, Hyde, Cheshire, 20; Richard Ogley, Broad Oak Park, Worsley, Lancashire, 60; Thomas Wainman, Brooklyn, Bolton, Lancashire, 200; T. M. Wainman, 7, Chorley-road, Bolton, 25; Richard Wainman, 25, Chorley-road, Bolton, 25.

FLEETWOOD GAS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1000 shares of 10*l.* each. Supplying Fleetwood, in Lancashire, with gas, and selling the residual products.

BRADFORD AERATED WATER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 7500*l.*, in 1500 shares of 5*l.* each. The manufacture and sale of aerated waters, &c.

WHALLEY RANGE BOWLING-GREEN COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 600*l.*, in 120 shares of 5*l.* each. For purchasing land and laying out a bowling green, croquet-lawn, &c.

ELI LEES AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 160,000*l.*, in 6400 shares of 25*l.* each. The acquisition of the business of Mr. Eli Lees, of Hope Mills, Oldham, cotton spinner and manufacturer, is the object of this company. The subscribers are—Eli Lees, Werneth-park, Oldham, 1800 shares; Adam H. Lees, Werneth-park, Oldham, 1600; Charles E. Lees, Werneth-park, Oldham, 1600; Thomas Potter, 56, Overens-street, Oldham, 850; John Potter, 60, Overens-street, Oldham, 320; Charles Suthers Davies, 98, Waterloo-road, Oldham, 150; John Sharples, 58, Overens-street, Oldham, 50.

FOREIGN MINES.

COLORADO TERRIBLE LODGE.—Oct. 16: The 22d shipment of ore has arrived at Liverpool; 23d is on the road to New York; 24th will, the agent expects, be shipped by the end of September; 20th and 21st netted 1699*l.* 16s. 10d.; the 21st shipment (30 bags sold at 62*l.* 10s. per ton) consisted of about 24 cwt. of mineral dressed from the third class ore, and the balance of about 24 cwt. of mineral dressed from the first class ore. The agent (Sept. 13) writes:—"Finances: Am still depending upon Mr. Cushman and Mr. Clark. Stewart, up to date, had only treated about 65 tons of the ore, which was at his mill at the time of the fire. Next week he will have another roasting-furnace in work; he will then increase the amount of ore treated. Mr. Stewart will furnish me with about 812,000 to 815,000 per month, and after he has worked up all the scattered ore outside the mill, which must be done before winter, that amount will be augmented. Last pay-day, being short of money, I paid the workmen in part; all of them are willing to wait for balance due until Stewart furnishes me returns."

BIRDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—G. S. Powers, Sept. 24: I expect to take water from South Yuba Company at the commencement of next water season, and Mr. Marsh has agreed to furnish the Birdseye Company with water, commencing with next water season, the whole year. The water will be off about Oct. 1 for two or three weeks, to make necessary repairs on their ditch, after which I expect to get it again to make another run in Uncle Sam. The work is going ahead in the tunnel quite satisfactorily.

CAPE (Copper).—The mining reports show no important changes, although Ookiep has in many respects improved. At this mine the water is increasing in the deeper workings.—Returns: Yield from Ookiep, 575 tons of 36 per cent.; Spectakel, 107 tons of 34 per cent. Railway traffic, 188 tons up, 330 tons down. A bill of lading is received for 320 tons of ore, per America. The Galathea, with about 600 tons of ore, had sailed, but bill of lading is not yet received. The William Jones, Tacoma, and Lizzie, have arrived at Swansea, with (together) 913 tons of ore and 400 tons of regulus; 340 tons of ore, per Lynwood, have been put forward for sale by public ticketing on the 29th inst.

WEST CANADA.—Sept. 28: Wellington: We have a stope in the bottom of the 40, east of Rowe's shaft, which is producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom.—Huron Copper Bay: In Bray's shaft, sinking below the 60, the lode is large and ore throughout, and will yield 2 tons per fathom. A stope in the back of the 60, east of this shaft, will yield 2½ tons per fathom. West of Palmer's shaft a stope in the bottom of the 50 is yielding 2½ tons per fathom, and another in the bottom of the 35, 3 tons per fathom. A stope in the bottom of the 35, east of Bray's shaft, yields 2½ tons per fathom, and another stope under the same level 3 tons. On the Fire lode, in the bottom of the 35, the stope gives 2 tons per fathom, and the stope east of new engine shaft, in the bottom of the 20, also gives 2 tons per fathom.

LESTIANIAN.—T. Chegwain, Oct. 8: Palhal: In River shaft, sinking 1½ ft. below the 120, the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of loose quartz.—Levels on Bisto's Lode: In the 160 end, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 5 tons of ore per fathom, and in the same level west it is producing 3 tons per fathom. In the 150 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. In the 150 west the lode is yielding 3 tons per fathom. The lode is 9 ft. wide in the 140 east, and 6 ft. wide in the 130 east, composed entirely of quartz in both ends. In the 120, east of River shaft, the lode is 7 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore, and in the 110, going in the same direction, it is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and stones of ore. In the 90 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of flocon and quartz. In the 80, east of winze No. 29, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, made up of quartz and country; and in the eastern end of this level the lode is 1 ft. wide, of the same character. The lode is 2½ ft. wide in the 70, east of River shaft, and yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The mill lode in the 18, east of Taylor's, is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The branch in the 38, west of the slide lode, is 8 in. wide, giving small stones of ore.—Slide Lode: In the 140, south-west of Taylor's, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of flocon and a branch of quartz. In the ends of the 130 east and west the lode is 1 to 1½ ft. wide, unproductive. The ground is very hard in the adit cross-cut south of branch, west of Perez' shaft. Carvalhal: Cross-cut in the 60, north of incline-shaft, the ground is a hard gneiss, containing a branch of quartz, and is letting out water as before. In the 60 south the ground is also hard but dry.—Levels on Great Lode: The 60 is going east of incline-shaft on a lode 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and blende, worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 50 east the lode is of the same size, but valueless. The lode in the 40 east is 2 feet wide, and yields ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 30 west is 2 ft. wide, containing good stones of lead. In the 40 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and country; and in the 30 east the lode is 4 in. wide, carrying a little mundic. The causer lode in the 10, west of incline-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom; and in the 20 west 1½ ft. wide, also producing ½ ton per fathom. The flocon lode in the adit level, west of incline-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of flocon and schist.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

MINING IN DORSET.—A company has been formed for working some mines at Abbotsbury, Dorset, on land belonging to the Earl of Ilchester, where iron ore has recently been discovered. Operations are to be commenced forthwith, and it is proposed to convey the ore to South Wales for smelting purposes. A difficulty, however, has arisen as to the best route for the transit of the ore. The construction of a tramway from Abbotsbury to Bridport Harbour, and thence to Bridport Railway, has been suggested; while another scheme is to carry the ore by way of Upway, a small station near Weymouth, on the Great Western Railway. Neither of these plans has yet been decided upon.

LARGEST CHIMNEY IN ENGLAND.—The large chimney shaft which has been in course of erection for some months at the extensive alkali works of the Connah's Quay Chemical Company is finished. As it is the largest square chimney in England, its principal dimensions will doubtless be interesting. The foundation, which is 25 feet square, and 13 ft. 6 in. deep, is composed of 620 tons of stone and rubble. The chimney is 17 ft. 6 in. square at the base (inside measurement), and 7 ft. square at the top (inside measurement), and is 245 ft. high from the surface. The cap for the top, weighing 25 tons, is composed of fire-clay and stone. The number of bricks used in building it is 1,078,000, and the total cost a little over 2000*l.* The chimney will be provided with two lightning conductors.—*Chester Chronicle*.

IMPROVED CONDENSING STEAM-PUMPING ENGINE.—Mr. A. J. REYNOLDS, of White Plains, New York, hydraulic engineer, has patented an invention relating to a pumping-engine which has two steam-cylinders and 4 pistons. The said pistons are reconnected to one crank shaft or to a beam. Each steam-cylinder is placed over a water cylinder which forms a continuous vacuum. The steam is received on one side of each piston and a vacuum is produced on the corresponding side of the other piston, and the two pistons are so connected that they act jointly to produce a regular and continuous delivery of the water.

THE TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 Shares of £1 each.

10s. per share to be paid upon application, and the remaining 10s. three months after allotment of the shares.

In the event of no allotment being made the money will be returned in full.

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Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and CO., Lombard-street, London.

SECRETARY.

MR. THOMAS JOHN BARNARD.

OFFICES.

TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION WORKS, BEERALSTON, TAVISTOCK.

The Directors or Committee of Management will be chosen from the body of Shareholders at the First General Meeting.

This company is being formed for the purposes of acquiring the leases held by the present proprietors, granted by the Right Honourable William Henry Earl of Mount Edgumbe, of the works situated at Holes Hole, in the parish of Beerferries, in the county of Devonshire, known as the Lower Tamar Lead Smelting Works; also the exclusive rights of working the mineralised matters now lying upon the surface of the Old Tamar Mines, estimated at considerably over 100,000 tons, and of a value for silver alone of £250,000. The benefits to be derived may be briefly described as follows:

1.—The enterprise has no speculative nature attached to it, the requisite additional machinery and plant having only to be erected for the returns of handsome profits to immediately follow.

2.—The works are situated most conveniently for the delivery of coals, salt, and materials requisite in the successful and profitable carrying on of the business, as they are upon the banks of the navigable River Tamar, about 10 miles from Plymouth, the company having the privilege of using the quay included with and attached to the works.

3.—The grants of the properties are obtained upon the most favourable terms, the royalty or dues upon the minerals being one-twentieth, and the rent of the extensive works, covering acres of ground, with the numerous offices, buildings, &c., but £45 per annum, the value of which, in a town, and with far less available privileges would be, at least 20 times the amount.

4.—The most important and expensive features in the successful carrying out of such an enterprise, and upon which time, as well as money, has to be expended are already concluded, since the labyrinth of flues, and the stack or chimney, 160 ft. high from its base, and 300 ft. from the river, with the other titles to be at once derived, cost the old smelting company upwards of £20,000.

5.—The present proprietors, who have obtained the properties under such peculiarly advantageous terms from the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, in his interest and desire for the successful carrying out of the works by the amalgamation process, that is commencing to cause so much agitation, ask no cash whatever for the transfer to the company, although they have expended £1000 since acquiring the grant, in repairing the flues, and some of the calcining furnaces and buildings, &c., which had become greatly dilapidated from being so long unused. They take the whole of their interest in shares; ask no money whatever for their property and outlay; and look only to future success for their reward, which they consider certain upon the expenditure of further capital.

6.—There are in addition to more than 600 tons of blocks of granite, paving-stones and bricks, which not only save the cost of purchase and carriage, but reduce to a minimum the expenses of erecting further buildings in the future, as time and success require their extension, over 100 tons of the best iron, at the low price of £4 5s. per ton, which is for the benefit of the works, and can be had when, and only when, wanted for the increasing of calcining ovens, furnaces, &c.

7.—Added to the above enumerations, there are two fixed steam-engines, that require but little repair to be put in good working order; and independently the present lessees have purchased two additional small engines, the one being erected with four large wrought-iron barrels, and connecting gear-work, all ready for re-rolling and the amalgamation of the ores; the other is intended for the raising of sea-water by centrifugal pump, to be used for a specific purpose at the works. The leaching process has also received great attention, by which the base metals are removed from the silver through the aid of hot water—two large copper boilers, with furnaces, being already provided, capable of holding 500 gallons of water. There are also large rats purchased, and on the premises, with perforated false bottoms, to act as filters, that will contain as much as 4 tons of the ore at a time.

8.—The directors will be chosen at the first general meeting, which will give such shareholders as feel disposed the opportunity of offering the shares for election.

It is only deemed necessary to add that it is considered the first call of 10s. per share, or £3000, will make such returns and profits that dividends can forthwith be paid, and the remaining £3000 will be capital, to still further extend the works without having to devote the profits for that purpose. The primary object in such an undertaking is to discover a large quantity of mineralised matters containing silver, with, if possible, an adjoining suitable site or works to operate upon them—this is already accomplished. The next point is to reduce the stuff on a large scale to an impalpable powder. The immediate and only requisitions, therefore, for success are—first, to convey the ore as cheaply as possible to the stamps. It fortunately happens that one of the chief ingredients used is salt, and that salt water is close at hand. Economy must be studied in every detail. The stamps can be erected near the sea; and, as the cost of carriage admits of being reduced by horse-labour at an average of 1s. 6d. per ton to 4d. per ton, by the outlay of capital and the use of wire-rope, it is proposed to convey the stuff by that method direct to the stamps. It is useless to attempt to pick over the immense piles; no doubt, if sorted, nothing less than 20 ozs. of silver to the ton of the picked matter need be stamped; but the better plan is to put the whole through the stamps, and the buddies used afterwards in the pressing of the stamps, and pay for all contingent expenses. The 25 tons are reduced to 12 tons, as the subjunctive estimate will show, which are taken to the works adjacent. The calcining furnaces are kept continually going; the fires never let out; the stuff is brought in saturated, in a pulp, and placed near the same, as there is a stock kept in hand for immediate treatment. The continued heat causes the water to soon evaporate, leaving the salt in the material, which, when dry, is chloridised in the ovens with a little additional salt, if needed. The silver, copper, lead, and other materials are converted into chlorides, and the leaching process is then resorted to. The stuff treated as yesterday, and which is now cold, is placed in the steam ovens, or filters; a stream of cold water is passed through it, until the whole of the copper and salt is removed; then boiling water is introduced, bringing out the chlorides of lead and zinc in solution, which, unlike copper and salt, are only soluble in hot water; and as soon as cold in the cistern prepared for the liquid precipitate themselves, the water containing the copper is also saved, and the copper precipitated by the use of scraps of metallic iron. Thus, the base metals are removed and saved. The silver is still left in the stuff in a chloride form, as it is insoluble in either hot or cold water. The opportunity is now left to obtain it pure from other metals, and it is at once placed with hot water and scrap wrought-iron in the iron barrels, to be revolved for about four hours. The chemical agency of the iron and intense heat convert the chloride of silver into metallic silver; mercury is then introduced. The barrels are again started, and worked for about six hours. When it is found that the quicksilver has, with its affinity for silver, collected the latter, and formed an amalgam, the quicksilver is run out, and passed through chamois leather. The pasty amalgam that cannot be pressed through the leather contains the silver, which is then returned. The mercury is saved, and the silver undergoes its last process in the refining pot, to be made perfectly pure, when it is ready for sale, and will realise over 5s. per ounce.

ESTIMATE UPON THE WORKING OF TWENTY-FIVE TONS PER DAY.

EXPENSES.

Carriage by wire-rope—25 tons, at 6d. per ton	£ 0 12 6
Stamping and concentrating—25 tons, at 3s. 6d. per ton	4 7 6
(The 25 tons are now reduced to 12 tons by concentration.)	
Coals—5 cwt., at 25s. per ton; 12 tons	3 15 0
Salt—4 cwt., at 30s. per ton; 12 tons	3 12 0
(Independent of the salt obtained by sea-water.)	
Loss of mercury—12 tons, at 2s. 6d. per ton	1 10 0
Staff attending furnaces, the revolving of barrels, leaching process, and all incidentals—12 tons, at 8s. per ton	4 16 0
Dues—1-20th on £86	3 6 0
Total	£21 19 0

INCOME.

The 25 tons 10 ozs. silver per ton, equal to 250 ozs. the concentration, will average 12 tons, at 17 ozs., equal to 204 ozs.; of this only 80 per cent. is obtained—making (say) 164 ozs., at 5s. per ounce	£41 0 0
Thus, only 164 ozs. are obtained, out of 250 ozs., or a loss of 86 ozs.; but this is not a loss, being but the result of the first treatment, and the stuff is again concentrated, for the extraction of the silver.	
Produce of lead, zinc, and copper—25 tons, at £1	25 0 0
Total	£66 0 0

SUMMARY.

Expenses	£21 19 0
Income	66 0 0
Profit	£44 1 0

Calculating only 500 working days per year, and the stamps and furnaces must be kept going day and night, Sundays included; the profit is considerably over 100 per cent. per annum upon the entire capital, and, with the expenditure of the remaining £3000, 60 tons per day could be treated with still better results, as the great secret of success and large profits depend entirely upon the working of the amalgamation process upon a gigantic scale, and the turning over of a great number of tons per day.

The 100,000 tons referred to above are of immense advantage as a starting point for the works; but as in less than two years 100 tons may be treated per day, it becomes palpable that in a comparatively short space of time the whole of the quantity will be extinct. There are, however, hundreds of thousands of tons of equally rich material now thrown aside as useless, that can be called into requisition by purchase at a low figure; and the peculiarly advantageous position of so extensive a works for the water conveyance of the same renders this undertaking one of the most profitable, beneficial, legitimate enterprises ever brought before the world.

Prospectuses may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, of whom also orders for the inspection of the works may be had.

Applications for shares to be made upon the annexed form to either the bankers or secretary.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 Shares of £1 each.

10s. call per share on application, 10s. per share three months after allotment.

BANKERS.

WEST OF ENGLAND BANK, Tavistock.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and CO., London.
SECRETARY—MR. THOMAS J. BARNARD.

OFFICES—TAMAR WORKS, BEERALSTON, TAVISTOCK.

To the Directors.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid your shares, the sum of £ , being the first call of 10s. per share on shares, I request you to allot me that number, and I agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the calls as they become due, and to sign the Articles and Memorandum of Association if required so to do.

Name in full , Address , Dated , 187 .

* Your bankers or your secretary.

RECEIPT.

THE TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 Shares of £1 each.

10s. call per share on application, 10s. per share three months after allotment.

BANKERS.

WEST OF ENGLAND BANK, Tavistock.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, and CO., London.
SECRETARY—MR. THOMAS J. BARNARD.

OFFICES—TAMAR WORKS, BEERALSTON, TAVISTOCK.

Received this day of , 187 , on behalf of the above named company, shares, the sum of £ , being the first call of 10s. on

CORNISH NOTES—No. III.

BY "ARGUS."

Wheat Argus.—While in the district of Penzance I went to see a mine which was very strongly recommended to me, nearly 12 months ago, by gentlemen of high standing as practical and experienced miners, and who informed me it was one of the best speculations in Cornwall; but the price then asked for it consisted of four stiffish figures, and I had no opportunity of going to see it. The mine was very favourably reported upon by the late Capt. Chas. Thomas, of Dolcoath, who recommended the erection of a steam-engine many years ago, but tin dropped to 40s., and the engine was not purchased. The mine has two or three very strong lodes, and they have been very productive for tin down to the water level (about 20 fms.); and the last worker in it, the "Old Man," says the lode was left in the bottom worth 14s. per sack of 14 gallons. Tin was then at 45s. per ton. The late agent states that they stopped working in 1844, tin then being only 42s. per ton, and they had not sufficient money to put up the necessary machinery. On the Middle Beacon lode the 10 ft. level west was driven and intersected Elisha's lode, where there was rich tin ground; and a winze sunk 8 fms. 4 ft. yielded enough tin to pay the whole cost of the mine. There is also good tin ground on the south lode, or Little Beacon; and he firmly believes that as soon as the mine is in fork—that is, when the water is pumped out—12 heads of stamps could be at once kept going stamping tin. These are some of the statements made, and to bear them out there are very large burrows, or old stamps refuse, about the shafts and on the line of the lodes, and these burrows are now being stamped by a water-wheel and 8 heads of stamps, and several tons of tin have been sold, at a profit of 30s. to 40s. per month.

The mine was purchased about six months ago by a London company, and they have now called it *Wheat Argus*, and a suitable engine, pit-work, and all the necessary machinery are also bought, and will soon be erected. The exact amount paid for the mine, including the water-wheel and stamps, also the steam-engine, &c., &c., has been charged to the company without any promotion money or premium whatever, and all the shares subscribed for; one quarter part was taken up for investment by gentlemen at the West End, who have lately gone rather extensively into Cornish mining. After paying for the mine and the steam-engine, &c., referred to, there remains a cash balance in hand of about 2000s. The mine, therefore, will be prosecuted as vigorously as its merits deserve, and may be safely recommended as a good investment, and one likely upon its merits to rise to a high price. I should add that the dues are only 1-24th, and that a stream of water runs through the property, and works the present water-wheel, and 8 heads of stamps. It is the intention this winter to add 8 heads more stamps, and increase the returns from the burrows, while the machinery is in course of erection.

Treleigh Wood, which bids fair to be one of, if not the richest tin mine in Cornwall, was taken up by the present company in May, 1871, upon "old men's tales," and fortunately all the reports of the "old men," so far, have proved correct. The mine is part of the old Harmony, Montague, and Cardew Mines, worked 40 years ago very extensively for copper, and, as the old men had stated, an enormous quantity of tinstuff was left standing in the different levels. The deepest point seen by the present company is the 44, and it is estimated that already 150,000s. to 200,000s. worth of tin has been laid open. In the 24 the lode in some places is 40 ft. wide, with poor tinstuff in the whole, but with rich strings of tin running through it. The average percentage of the tinstuff, so far as I can judge from assays I had made from stuff taken from different parts, is about 2 to 2½ per cent., or about the average of Dolcoath. At the surface there are about 800 tons of tinstuff ready for stamping; 48 heads of stamps are in course of erection, and may be at work in about five weeks. Double this number, however, will be required to do justice to the mine; and I could not help feeling surprised on my visit that, with such a splendid property underground, the surface works should have proceeded so slowly. There would seem to be little or no speculation in the mine; it is more of a question of stamping power, and the returning of any amount of tinstuff into tin.

East Treleigh Wood is the Cardew part of the Harmony and Montague, and to the east, adjoining Treleigh Wood. The Treleigh Wood lode has been cut in some costean pits close to the boundary fence; and a shaft will be sunk to show more of it. The company are also working the Prussia tin lode. This sett is a fine one if properly developed.

Wheat Boys, beyond East Treleigh, has lately been put to work by the principal proprietors of Fedn-an-drea, on the Prussia and Cardew lodes.

Treleigh Wood United is part of the old Tolgus Mine, to the west of Treleigh Wood. This mine has good prospects, and an engine of 50-inch cylinder has been purchased and in course of erection. The burrows are said to be rich for tin. The engine-shaft is down to the 70, and it is expected that a lode, intersected near the Great Tolgus cross-course, will form a junction at about this point with the main lode, and this is looked for with great interest.

North Treleigh Wood is the old *Wheat Plenty* Mine, some distance to the north.

At *Penstruthal* a 50-inch cylinder engine is to be erected. The Highburrow lode in the shaft is worth 70s. per fathom for the length of the shaft. Richards' lode, to the south of Highburrow lode, is worth 45s. per fathom, 10 fathoms deep. This property is thought highly of.

At *Great Busy* two large steam pumping engines are being erected, one of 90-inch cylinder (which will be at work in about a month), and the other of 85-inch cylinder. In the former working the miners made very large returns of copper, and is reported to be very productive for tin.

Rose United is close by, and on the same lodes, and the sett contains a long run of productive mines—West Downs, North Downs, and *Wheat Rose*. At the shaft on the latter mine an engine of 80-inch cylinder is in course of erection to work 20-inch pumps. There is also a 25-inch drawing engine on the mine. *Rose shaft* is 120 fms. deep below the adit of 42 fms., and at present they are cutting down the shaft and clearing the adit. Tributaries are also working in the back of the adit for copper. When worked for-

merly the lode in the 60, 70, and 80 fms. levels were reputed worth 40s. to 50s. per fm. At the 90, at Great North Downs, there is said to be a newly-discovered lode worth 100s. per fathom, in whole ground to surface. The mine, if actively prosecuted, is likely to make a great success.

Wheat Pevor is very near to Treleigh Wood, on a parallel lode, and in a more forward state. The mine was commenced on March 15 last, and has already sold tinstone to the amount of 2000s.; tin from 4 water-stamps 100s., and there are about 5 tons of tin raised. A 60-inch engine is on the mine and partly erected. A 24-inch engine, with 16 heads of stamps attached, will be up in about a month, and, as required, further stamping power will be erected. The old mine was worked more than 50 years ago 58 fms. below the adit of 50 fms. The present company have cleared the shaft 47 fms.; lode in shaft 12 feet wide, worth 50s. per fathom. In the back of the adit four pitches are working at 12s. in 17, the men paying all costs. The chief object is to clear the shaft to the bottom, where, tradition states, there is a rich course of tin. The lode is between two cross-courses, and the prospects of the mine may be said to be very good.

Before I started for Cornwall I wrote that mining, especially that part of it enacted in London, was subject to periodical seasons of excitement and depression, and that in the former case people rushed in to buy shares at fabulous prices, and in the latter tried hard to get out of them at any sacrifice. I also stated that the early part of the present year there was an almost unprecedented state of excitement in the Share Market, and enormous premiums were paid for new tin setts. Then came the reaction and the panic, which has continued to the present time. Now, no one can visit Cornwall and its mines without becoming convinced that many things during the mania were inflated far beyond their value, and it would be well to get out of them at any sacrifice. On the other hand, many *bona fide* good properties—having points to come off speedily that may double their present value—are unusually depressed, and from feelings of general disappointment bad and good are classed together in some people's minds. But I would say to those who hold in some of the good ones that I refer to, *hold on*, and to those who go in for investment, or a start in the Share Market, there is a fine opportunity for large profits in many of the progressive mines, if properly selected.

In reference to many Cornish mines, I observe an article in the *Times*, referring to 27 of them, mostly dividend, and showing a fall of 872,000s. in their market value since the panic began, and the writer adds there is nothing to warrant this great depreciation in value—quite the contrary. He further considers that much of the dividend stock is selling far below its value, in consequence of being forced upon the market by parties who have speculated beyond their means. Now, these remarks, I consider, apply more forcibly to some of the progressive mines than the dividend, for reasons I could show clearly.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

You have printed my notes marvellously correct, considering the nature of my handwriting, but one or two clerical errors have crept in, which I should like to correct. In No. I., in the last paragraph but two, for "principal management" read "financial management." In No. II., in describing the "Red River," I said that I had heard one company had stopped the water of its neighbours above, and made &c., &c., you print "neighbour." In writing of Old Bottle Hill in No. I., I spoke of a new discovery on Bucking-house lode, and said that 10 tons of the stuff would be stamped to test its value. I understand that 5 tons have been stamped, and made a produce of nearly 5 per cent. for tin; and if so the discovery is a valuable one.

I have received several communications about the Red River, and find that my estimate of the tin obtained by the squatters was far too low, and that it is nearer 40,000s. a year than 20,000s. The gentleman who writes to me respecting Rose United will see that I have given my opinion of the mine, and since I visited it a meeting has been held under the presidency of Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., M.P., and a balance of cash shown to be in hand of 5665s. 17s. 1d. The agent considers there is a large run of mineral ground that when drained will give immediate profit. He also intimates that a large number of stamp-heads will be required. Why not at once order the pneumatic stamps of Messrs. Harvey? To the correspondent who writes me about Tresavean and Bell I will endeavour to get the information required on my next visit to Cornwall. I did not hear of the mines when in the neighbourhood. I am glad to find that all my remarks in regard to New Rosewarne have been fully confirmed by the agents in their report to the meeting held in London. They estimate the reserves at 20,000s., and during the next quarter will sell 40 to 50 tons at a good profit. I look on this mine, as most others do who have seen it, as one of the most promising concerns in Cornwall, and one likely to take a high position in a very short time. It is not so large a mine as Treleigh Wood, but it is one that will come into play sooner, and Treleigh Wood stands at a market value of 150,000s., and New Rosewarne at 30,000s. only. I am glad to observe at the meeting a call was made to clear off liabilities for machinery, and that a finance committee was formed of the largest shareholders—G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., and M. J. Dick. At New West Rosewarne since my visit the mine has been put to work; the lode is looking much better.

Oct. 18.—My attention has just been called to a letter in the *West Briton*, headed "Cornish Mining," and signed "Argus." The letter refers, among other things, to the little dependence to be placed on agents' reports; and the writer offers, for a remuneration, to procure for clients more accurate information than is usually got. The letter is by no means a bad one, and touches on many points which I myself have frequently referred to in strong terms. And, as the gentleman who called my attention to it really thought it mine—though somewhat staggered by the remuneration clause—and others who read it may have the same idea, I think it right to say that I have used the signature of "Argus" in the *Mining Journal* for nearly 30 years, but never in any other paper, connected with mining.

[MINING IN IRELAND.]

WEST CORK MINES.—The Brow Head Copper Mine is situated about two miles to the west of Crookhaven, on a promontory facing the Atlantic Ocean, and the signal tower is 380 ft. above the sea level. The lodes crop out in the cliffs, and going east inland, they are the beginning of a great copper zone, or belt of lodes, traversing the whole district from Brow Head to Aghadown, at the head of Roaring Water Bay, a distance of about 25 miles. The rock formation in which the lodes occur belongs to the great clay-slate or Devonian system, intersected by numerous elvan (porphyritic) dykes, quartz veins, cross lodes or cross courses, oblique lode-like slides, &c. The Brow Head Mine was improperly worked for some years, and a level driven 17 fathoms below the sea-beach. The ore in this mine above the sea-level is of the rich purple and grey kinds, but in the bottom of the mine there are fine specimens of rich yellow ore. Crookhaven Copper Mine is situated midway between the town of Crookhaven and Streehead. An engine-shaft is sunk 70 fms. deep from the surface, and cross-outs driven south, with the view of intersecting the lodes which crop out at the surface in the cliffs. The lodes in the disturbed surface rocks appear to underlie north, and through which there is not the slightest probability that the lodes will penetrate; consequently, it is extremely doubtful if any of the lodes have been intersected in the cross-outs driven south from the shaft. A complete section of the lodes, and also the bedding of the rocks, may be seen in the south cliffs, all of which are so clearly defined as to place all matters of opinion as to the underlie of the lodes beyond doubt. A considerable amount of available work has been done in this mine, and all necessary buildings erected. Copper ore of the value of 1100s. has been raised and sold, but the mine has not been proved or fairly tried.

WICKLOW COPPER MINES.—The prospects of the mines of this county are becoming exceedingly hopeful, the shipments for the past week from Kingstown having been over 1000 tons. The 60s. shares bear 3s. 9d. dividend, and a surplus of 2133s. remains. The fluctuations of the shares of these mines have been exceedingly variable for some years past, but it is evident that the above quotations will be permanent, and rapidly increased.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Traffic returns for the week ending October 13, 1874, 9s. 8d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—YOUTHFUL INFIRMITIES.—With symptoms scarcely perceptible at first which this restorative medicine would radically remove, the young become prematurely enervated and debilitated. They lose all their energy, and confidence. The general cause of this melancholy state is a disordered stomach or deranged liver, which Holloway's pills will regulate. By improved stomach and purified blood, they work wonders. They act so proving digestion, and purifying the blood, necessary for healthy digestion that the kindly, yet so certainly, upon every organ necessary for healthy digestion that the nervous system soon recovers, and the wanted good spirits speedily return with strength, vivacity, and vigour. The most delicate may safely take Holloway's pills. They cause no violent effects upon the system, and gradually accomplish their end without much restriction in diet or pleasure.

Original Correspondence.

COMPRESSED AIR IN COAL MINES.

Sir,—Among the advantages of the employment of machinery driven by compressed air in collieries I have always had the opinion that it would be the means of saving life—which is often lost by choke-damp—where the explosion has left the men unharmed.

We have had a terrible example of the effect of this after-damp upon the poor fellows at the Morley Main explosion, where it is reported 24 or 25 persons died uninjured by the direct effects of the fire.

I have to-day had the opinion of a most experienced steward, who states that if the Morley Main pits had been served by air-pipes through its workings, in the same manner as is the case at the adjoining colliery, he believes that all, or most, of these lives would have been saved!

There are other uses of compressed air in coal mines of a humane character, but I will not at present allude to them.

Burley Wood, near Leeds, Oct. 17. WILLIAM FIRTH.

Eberhardt and Aurora, and South Aurora Mining Companies.

Sir,—Feeling convinced that the Eberhardt shareholders have not had a proper explanation from Mr. De Pass, their Chairman, why the Eberhardt ore is not being milled at the Stanford Mills, belonging to the South Aurora Company, as a shareholder in both companies I deem it right to trouble you with all the facts connected with the negotiations, so inaccurately described at the annual meeting of the Eberhardt Company.

Being aware of the interest you take in mining matters, I feel assured that you will insert this letter for the information of your subscribers; and I beg to state that soon after the sad news of the destruction by fire of the International Mill the Eberhardt directors commenced negotiations with the South Aurora Company with the view of having their ore crushed at the Stanford Mills. The understanding arrived at was that the respective managers in Nevada should arrange terms, subject to the approval of their boards in London; and on September 3 the South Aurora directors forwarded a despatch to their manager, as follows:—

"Eberhardt want to mill at Stanford. Wire what arrangement you propose." On Sept. 5 the following cablegram was received in reply:—"Will crush for \$15 for six months, or \$14 for twelve months, they provide water \$1000 per month. We guarantee 80 per cent. on ore pulping \$40, clean up theirs."

The South Aurora directors objected to give the clean up if they guaranteed 80 per cent., and on Sept. 7 replied by telegram:—"Board will sanction your proposal for six months, guarantee 80 per cent., but no clean up; or no guarantee, clean up theirs." On Sept. 8 the following telegram was received by the South Aurora Company from their manager:—"Seen Phillips. No percentage guaranteed, clean up theirs. Sign contract Monday."

Now, I would ask any business man whether he would conclude that the telegram of the 8th could be understood by the South Aurora directors, or any other directors, to be a contract to crush ore at \$12 per ton. How it came to pass that the manager of the South Aurora should have been a party to a document such as the Chairman of the Eberhardt chose to call a solemn contract entered into by both parties he alone can explain. The telegram, to which both managers affixed their names as to the altered terms from \$15 to \$12, was received by the Eberhardt Company on the 7th, and not shown to the South Aurora Company until the 10th, actually after the signing of the contract, when it was at once agreed by the directors of both companies that a telegram should be immediately sent to the South Aurora manager as follows:—"State all items of contract, to be sanctioned by boards." The telegram reply was on the 11th:—"Work, 9000 tons, \$12 less 11 cents, melting and assaying, six months. Accidents, mill not liable. Mines, exhaust they not liable; full pay for all ore worked; water, one thousand month." On Sept. 13 telegram sent to South Aurora manager:—"Contract named is not authorized. Won't accept it. Is Parry cognizant? Reply."—Manager's reply, Sept. 14:—"If your telegram of the 7th inst. did not refer to terms proposed in joint despatch to Eberhardt Company on the 6th inst., contract void. Cannot re-open negotiation here. Parry left on the 8th inst., pending negotiations." Here I would repeat that the joint despatch sent Eberhardt Company on the 6th was not shown or explained to the South Aurora until Sept. 10.

From the foregoing I contend that the South Aurora directors have acted most honourably in this matter, as the terms embodied in the telegram of the 8th Sept., and agreed to in their reply of the 9th, were the same terms that the Eberhardt Company paid them last year, and further, that our representatives made them by the chairman of the Eberhardt Company, "that they could not afford to pay \$15 per ton," the South Aurora met them half way, and agreed to reduce their charge to \$12½.

What does Mr. De Pass want? He says that Mr. Robinson proposed to guarantee the South Aurora \$2 per ton profit on contract at \$12 per ton. Why was that Mr. Robinson less skillful at the International Mill? Does it not appear from the Eberhardt accounts that the lowest cost for crushing ore at that mill was upwards of \$13 per ton, and the percentage of assay value obtained was nothing like what the South Aurora directors were able and willing to guarantee?

The question of good management or scandalous management I leave to the opinion of the readers—the pursuit of the balance-sheet alone is quite sufficient—noting merely that, after the production and sale of bullion realising 60,929, 8s., there remained only the beggarly sum of 122l. 6s. 1d. to carry to profit and loss, upon a capital paid up of 255,240l.—Stock Exchange, Oct. 17. H. LANDAU.

Eberhardt and Aurora Mining Company.

Sir,—At the general meeting, on Tuesday, the Chairman, in error, declared the meeting dissolved, leaving the objects for which the meeting was called—the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets, report of the directors, and the election of the retiring directors—unaccomplished. This is, of course, contrary to law and common sense, clause 62 of the Companies Act, first schedule, cap. 87, declares that, "If at any meeting at which an election of directors ought to take place the places of the retiring directors are not filled up the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same hour and place." &c. Therefore, the meeting of last Tuesday of necessity stands adjourned until Tuesday, the 22d, at the Cannon-street Hotel, at 2 o'clock. It will interest your readers to learn that the proxies entrusted to the committee gave them such a large majority that the Chairman agreed to accept as colleagues two members of the committee, and Mr. W. T. Allen and Mr. Wm. Baxter were elected, ad interim, by the board to-day. A change of management at Nevada will thus be secured as early as possible. On position to do so was passed at the previous meeting, and several shareholders, on making enquiries at the office, have been informed that it had been done, which is manifestly a gross truth.

J. J. LYNCH.
Pinner-court, Oct. 18. T. G. TAYLOR.
P.S.—I have just learnt that the solicitor has consented to the meeting being held on Tuesday as an adjournment from last Tuesday, when the ordinary business of the company can be completed.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON MINE.

Sir,—At a meeting of shareholders in this mine, held at the offices of the company, Bucklersbury, on Oct. 10, a call of 10s. per share was proposed, against which I protested; but the Chairman, without waiting to hear my reason for so protesting, forced the resolution, and refused to allow me to put an amendment substituting a call of 5s. per share. Being the largest shareholder in this mine I left with the secretary a written protest against the legality of the meeting and resolution, and I advise my fellow-shareholders to withhold payment of this call until a special general meeting shall have been convened, notice of which shall be given in a few days, for the purpose of investigating into the management, and substituting a 5s. call instead of the before-mentioned one of 10s. per share.

I may mention also that the company remains still under the Cost-Book System, not having been yet registered under the Limited Liability Act, although a resolution to do so was passed at the previous meeting, and several shareholders, on making enquiries at the office, have been informed that it had been done, which is manifestly a gross truth.

Great Winchester-street-buildings, Oct. 17. J. J. LYNCH.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I am informed that the Great Laxey Mining Company have arranged with the Crown for an 8th royalty. How is it possible for a deep mine like Great Laxey to pay at this rate? There are not many shallow mines could make a profit with such an incubus. I should say that the Crown will get but little new property worked in future.—Oct. 18. G.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—Good demand for West Tankerville and Eberhardt and Aurora at advanced prices. Shares in tin mines continue inactive. West Tankerville, 4½ to 4¾; Eberhardt 16 and Aurora, 7 to 7½; Carn Brea, 150 to 155; New Rosewarne, 5½ to 6½; Wheel Grenville, 9 to 9½; South Condorow, 5½ to 6; Tincroft, 5½ to 5¾; East Lovell, 16½ to 18; Emma, 22½ to 23½; New Quebrada, 3½ to 4; Cash, 2½ to 2¾.

MONDAY.—With the exception of enquiries being made for New Rosewarne at an advance, the market is very quiet, dealers being busy with the settlement.

TUESDAY.—Market moderately active for New Rosewarne, West Tankerville, and Great North Laxey. Emma and Eberhardt firmer. New Rosewarne, 5½ to 6; West Tankerville, 4½ to 4¾; Great North Laxey, 3½ to 4; Emma, 24½ to 25½; Eberhardt, 7½ to 8; Wheel Grenville, 9 to 9½; East Lovell, 16 to 16½; South Condorow, 5½ to 6; Van Consols, 4½ to 5½; West Chiverton, 9 to 9½; Dolcoath, 6½ to 7½; South Roman Gravel, 3½ to 4; Hingston Down, 6 to 6½; New Lovell, 2 to 2½; New West Rosewarne, 6 to 6½; Bica Gold, 1¼ to 1½; Falcide, 3 to 3½.

WEDNESDAY.—Market more active, the demand being chiefly for South Condorow, East Lovell, Great Laxey, Van Consols, New Rosewarne, and West Tankerville, and shares firm at quotations. Emma very flat. South Condorow, 6½ to 7; East Lovell, 17 to 18; Great Laxey, 14 to 15; Van Consols, 4½ to 5½; New Rosewarne, 5½ to 6; West Tankerville, 4½ to 4¾; Emma, 22, sellers; Tankerville, 15 to 15½; Pennerly, 2 to 2½; East Van, 8 to 8½; Bog, 1½ to 2; Carn Brea, 150 to 155; Devon Great Consols, 6 to 7; Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 25; Hingston

Down, 6 to 6½; Marke Valley, 3½ to 4; West Bassett, 9 to 10; Wheel Uny, 5 to 5½; Tincroft, 5½ to 5¾; Prince of Wales, 8s. to 10s.; Rookhope Valley, 2½ to 3½; West Maria, 17s. to 19s.; New Quebrada, 3½ to 4; San Pedro, 4 to 4½.

THURSDAY.—Active market for Great Laxey, New Rosewarne, Grenville, and East Lovell. Emma flatter. Great Laxey, 14 to 15; New Rosewarne, 6 to 6½; Grenville, 9½ to 9¾; East Lovell, 17 to 18; Emma, 21, sellers.

FRIDAY.—Market very active for Great Laxey, Grenville, East Lovell, Tincroft, Dolcoath, New Rosewarne, and West Tankerville. Great Laxey, 14½ to 15½; Grenville, 9½ to 10; East Lovell, 17 to 18; Tincroft, 5½ to 6; Dolcoath, 6½ to 7; New Rosewarne, 6½ to 6¾; West Tankerville, 4 to 4½.

TIN MINES—INDIA.

CAPITAL REQUIRED TO WORK A VERY VALUABLE TIN MINING GRANT OF SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, well reported on by the Government Engineers. Plenty of labour on the spot, at six annas per day. Samples sold in England at over £70 per ton, showing a profit of £50 per ton. Concessioner prefers working this property rather than sell his interest in it. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN AGENCY.

TO CAPITALISTS, IRON SMELTERS, &c.

AN IRON MINE FOR SALE.—The concession covers 2000 acres of ground. The ore (quantity unlimited, and the increasing demand for which renders capital necessary) averages 55 per cent. of metallic iron. Labour plentiful and cheap. Facilities for shipment unexceptional; or the proprietors will consider any financial scheme that will enable them to develop its extraordinary resources.

Apply, "J. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH IRONWORKS, WELLINGBOROUGH.—CHEMISTRY, AND METALLURGY OF IRON.

There is a VACANCY for a PUPIL in the LABORATORY at MESSRS. BUTLIN'S IRONWORKS, WELLINGBOROUGH, where he will have an opportunity of obtaining a thorough knowledge of INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, including the analysis of ores and other minerals; and also the application of CHEMISTRY to the practical working of the ores of the district.

Chemistry, including analysis and assaying, is taught in a well-furnished laboratory by an experienced Analytical Chemist, who is an Associate of the Royal School of Mines in the Metallurgical Division.

Address, W. BUTLIN, Esq., Duston House, Duston, Northamptonshire.

TO MANAGERS OF MINES.

WANTED, immediately, a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED MAN, to TAKE the PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT of IRON ORE MINES. A liberal salary will be given. Apply to FLETCHER'S, MILLER, and CO., Dawson place, Whitehaven. October 12th, 1872.

TO MINING ENGINEERS, &c.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PERSON TO GIVE ALL HIS TIME TO SUPERINTEND SEVERAL YOUNG LEAD MINES in MONTGOMERYSHIRE AND CARDIGANSHIRE. He must be well acquainted with every department of mining, and also qualified to act as pursuer. To a thoroughly competent and reliable man a liberal salary will be given. Apply, with copies only of testimonials and remuneration required, to "C. B. M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

TO GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANIES.

WANTED, a SITUATION as AGENT or as MINING MANAGER, by one who has had thirty-three years' experience in mining—seventeen years in Cornwall, England, on Copper, Lead, and Tin Ores, and for upwards of sixteen years as Mining Manager and Superintending Engineer, &c., to some of the principal mines on the Metropolitan Gold Fields, Ballarat, Victoria. Address, "Mining Manager," 180, Dana-street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

MINE CARPENTER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by the Rookhope Valley Mining Company (Limited), for their mines in the county of Durham, a GOOD CARPENTER. Address, with wages required, Capt. ROGERS, Rookhope Valley Mines, near Eastgate, by Darlington.

BRYNNTIN MINE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, any portion of 1000 Shares, at best price below £1 10s. per share. State number and price. Address, "A. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a direct-acting condensing PUMPING ENGINE, for a Colliery, capable of working a pump of 18 in. diameter, 7 ft. stroke, 120 yards lift, and to work 8 strokes per minute. Apply to Mr. Wm. N. DACK, Engineer, Patricroft, Manchester.

TO COPPER SMELTERS, AND OTHERS.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE in BIRMINGHAM, whose business brings the partners into daily intercourse with the consumers of METALS, desires AGENCIES for the SALE of COPPER, TIN, TIN-PLATES, SPelter, &c. The highest references will be given. Address, "A. B. C. D.," Post Office, Birmingham.

TO IRONMASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.

THE ADVERTISER (a MINING ENGINEER of Twenty Years' experience in the CLEVELAND IRONSTONE FIELD) seeks for co-operation in OPENING OUT and WORKING about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES of highly valuable royalty. The main seam can be won by shafts about 50 feet in depth, and the property possesses advantages over many. Bona fide parties (only) can have full particulars on application to "Mining Engineer," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND OWNERS OF MINERAL PROPERTIES.

THE ADVERTISER is open to TAKE CHARGE of the WORKING of TIN, LEAD, COPPER, and IRON MINES. He has been accustomed to this kind of business for the last twenty years. First-class agents are appointed to inspect and report on properties at home or abroad. Plans and sections furnished, if required. None but principals, or their solicitors, need apply. Address, "Secretary," care of Messrs. Everett and Sons, Royal Exchange.

None but principals, or their solicitors, need apply.

Address, "Secretary," care of Messrs. Everett and Sons, Royal Exchange.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BUILDING BONDS.

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY COUPON, No. 1, due 1st November, 1872. Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the option reserved to the Bondholders, the above Coupon will be cashed, at the fixed exchange of four shillings per dollar, equal to 47 per Coupon (less income-tax), on presentation at our Banking House, on and after 1st November next.

The Coupons must be left one clear day for examination.

24, Lombard-street, E.C., London, 15th October, 1872.

PARIS and DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY (State of Illinois).

ISSUE OF 2400 SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of £100 sterling each, or \$500.

Notice is hereby given, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES for the above bonds are NOW READY, and will be delivered in exchange for the bankers receipts on presentation of the same, duly endorsed by the holders, at our banking house.

24, Lombard-street, E.C., London, 15th October, 1872.

THE STONECROFT AND GREYSIDE MINING COMPANY ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS for the ERECTION and COMPLETION of a CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, cylinders 70 inches diameter, 9 feet stroke.

Further particulars may be learned on application to Mr. THOMAS WARE, Agent, Stonecroft, Hexham.

THE MONTE ALBO MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

11, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 14th October, 1872. Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named company will be HELD at this office on FRIDAY, the 25th day of October instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the reception and consideration of the reports of the directors and auditor, and for general purposes.

Two directors—Charles Chambers, Esq., and Major Henry Jeff Sharp, retire from office at this meeting; they are both eligible, and offer themselves for re-election. The Auditor, Mr. A. Reed, Esq., also retires from office at this meeting, and offers himself for re-election.

By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the office of this company on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November next, at One o'clock precisely.

The Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th instant, and re-opened on the day succeeding the meeting.

By order of the Board, W. M. BROWNE, Secretary.

Office: 8, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, October 14, 1872.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

It having come to the knowledge of the above company that INFRINGEMENTS of their PATENTS are being made, this is to give notice that LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be INSTITUTED against any PERSONS or COMPANIES so INFRINGING after the date hereof.

Particulars of the patents can be had of the Secretary, T. CURRIE-GREGORY, Esq., 62, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow; or of the Company's Mechanical Engineer, Mr. GEORGE GREEN, Aberystwith.

PROPRIETORS OF GENUINE FOREIGN MINING

PROPERTIES, which will bear the strictest investigation, desirous of FORMING COMPANIES for PURCHASE of SAME, may MEET with ASSISTANCE by addressing "Finance," 39, Congreve-street, Birmingham.

SKERNE IRONWORKS COMPANY.

The statutory meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday, Lieut.-Col. L. D. GREY in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, after stating that the meeting was in accordance with the Companies Act, said he believed in the great value of the company's property, and that with strict economy they would bear comparison with any works in the country; and, taking into account certain considerations, they were in a very satisfactory state, but the high price of iron, the enormous increase in the price of coal, and the increase in the rates for adit, must not be lost sight of. It remained to be seen whether the price for iron would admit of its being manufactured, after meeting the increased charge, at a profit. The directors would have preferred not to declare an interim dividend, but the Articles of Association said that where there were profits a dividend must be declared, and there certainly were profits, they had to conform to the Articles of Association, and were then able to pay all expenses, and form a small reserve fund out of the profits. The dividend of 5s. per share was at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and he considered it to be a very satisfactory dividend; still, there were unreasonable persons always to be found who were not satisfied, even amongst their own shareholders.

Mr. HUNT said he should like to know how much had been set aside as reserve fund?—The CHAIRMAN said it was 2000l.

Mr. D. A. LLOYD (director) stated that the dividend absorbed 2500l. Mr. WILKINS said he thought those shareholders who had paid in full were not in such a good position as those who received the dividend on the 15th paid shares. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The following is the report of Mr. G. Anderson, M.P., the Chairman of the company:—

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 25.—On my return from a two-days visit to the mine I sent you a short telegram, but I would like to give those directors who have not been here a full account of the property we possess in the Emma. We are not likely to have any interruption of traffic in the canon till the breaking-up of the snow in April or May next; and even then, with what has been done, the interruption is not likely to be so long as last spring. I do not think it would be prudent for us to go into any large scheme either for road, railway, or tramway, but we should promise any reasonable support to any traffic company that will undertake such construction; and I am satisfied that the time is not distant when this cause of trouble will cease, and a large saving in haulage will be effected. The Emma Hill appears to be entirely of hard limestone, showing, so far as I saw, no trace of organic remains, and in mining phrase called "country rock." There is a considerable range of buildings attached to the Emma, and are worked all sleep and board on the premises. The buildings are of wood, and are of an extension is required, and at little expense. The machinery for hoisting and pumping is insufficient for so large a concern. The former has become so by the great increase of output; the latter, because no pumping had ever been required till the spring. These defects will soon be remedied. The mine is at present worked from two outlets. One is a horse-whim-shaft sunk from above into that part of the workings seized by the Illinois people; the other is the main tunnel, which formerly ran straight into the great chamber, and after the cave it was necessary to drive a branch tunnel through the limestone, and thus to escape the cave in the working beyond, in order to get out by this tunnel. It is only since the severe piece of work has been completed that the marked increase has taken place in the output. I entered the mine at the horse-whim-shaft to the upper workings, and went most carefully through each successive floor, examining the walls everywhere, and particularly in the portion where the Illinois experts swore there was a break in the vein—a more palpable falsehood could hardly have been uttered; and Judge McKean having himself examined the mine was not deceived by it. Now the floor below is open, and the connection is so plain all through in splendid ore, that I doubt if an expert could be found to support the theory of a separate vein. The quantity everywhere seems immense. I did not attempt any measurement, and even if I could it appears unnecessary. It is so easily worked that a man with a pick can take down 8 or 10 tons a day, and is so heavy that 7 cubic feet weigh a ton. Thus, taking out 100, or even 1000, tons makes but a small impression upon what is now in sight.

After examining the floor above the track floor, or main tunnel level, I went down to those below. The great chamber is inaccessible since the cave. Looking in you can see nothing but an inextricable web of smashed up timber, riven and split—10-inch timbers broken like reeds by the tremendous weight. Still, as more pressing work gets done this also will be tackled, and the ore there will be got at eventually. The inspection of the floors below was quite as gratifying as that of the upper—large quantities of ore everywhere. The deep exploration shaft, with level drift at the bottom, still contains water, and has not been cleared since the inundation. This is the place where the ore is sampled is very rich, and where the mine seemed most promising at the time of Mr. Williams' visit. I could not reach it, but expect to do so in a few weeks, when further explorations will be made of this portion. I should have remarked on the timbering of the mine. Even before the cave seemed to have been very strong, but the timber was washed away from above and below the uprights, and on losing their position they crashed; but what has been done since is both stronger and better supported, and I think safe against similar accident. We have a large supply of timber in advance of our needs. I think it would be impossible for anyone to go through the mine without coming away convinced that we are really possessed of a splendid property, and that, large as the purchase price was, it will be abundantly recouped. There have been difficulties and delays unforeseen and most vexatious. We may have to encounter more of these, for places so situated are liable to them. It stands 9200 above the level of the sea, in a region desolate and sparsely peopled, difficult of access, and very far from London. It could not be managed at all from London without most efficient co-operation here and at the mine; but that I am satisfied we have in an eminent degree, and the other difficulties will grow less as the country becomes developed, population increased, and facilities of transport improved. There could be no better proof of this than the fact that within the past few weeks a new local sale for the ore has sprung up, and seems likely to develop into a flourishing and permanent trade, relieving us at once of a large part of the cost of transporting our ores to Liverpool, and of the alternative proposition of erecting and conducting smelting works here. I consider the development of smelting as a local industry one of the most auspicious features in our prospects. Our principal difficulty I have not yet touched upon—it is the litigation difficulty. Blackmailing has become so established a custom here that it seems a necessary accompaniment of a good mine. Every mine of any value here has had to encounter it, and as the Emma ranks in public estimation as the mine of the district, it has excited the rapacity of the blackmailers in an unusual degree. Some mines buy them off; others fight them. We have taken the latter course, and I have little doubt it will succeed; but there is a very strong organisation of them, and they may try other suits against us, and keep us in hot water for some time. I only hope the shareholders will bear it patiently, and with confidence in the result, for our title is undoubtedly sound, and beyond any just objection; and in Senator Stewart and Mr. Park we have admittedly the very best legal assistance, and they watch our interests with personal as well as professional zeal. Of Mr. Hussey, President of the First National Bank, our resident manager here, I cannot speak too highly. We could not possibly be in better hands, and I sincerely hope nothing will deprive the company of his services. Mr. Smith, his able assistant, is equally zealous, and watches the expenditure, manages the sales, and keeps the accounts with a regularity and precision that could not be exceeded. Altogether, I have been gratified with everything I have seen and connected with the Emma. Our principal difficulty I have not yet touched upon—it is the litigation difficulty. Blackmailing has become so established a custom here that it seems a necessary accompaniment of a good mine. Every mine of any value here has had to encounter it, and as the Emma ranks in public estimation as the mine of the district, it has excited the rapacity of the blackmailers in an unusual degree. Some mines buy them off; others fight them. We have taken the latter course, and I have little doubt it will succeed; but there is a very strong organisation of them, and they may try other suits against us, and keep us in hot water for some time. 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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

CORNISH SHARE MARKET.—Mr. W. H. Rule (Camborne, Oct. 17) writes:—The Cornish share market opened this week very depressed, but has since improved, and good tin shares are now in demand at advanced prices. At the usual bi-monthly meeting of Dolcoath, on Monday, a dividend of 3s. per share was declared (equal to 15 per cent. at present quotations), and should the price of coal and iron decline, as expected, larger dividends may reasonably be looked for. At the present price investors have a safe investment, and good interest for their outlay. Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, Tincroft, East Pool, West Frances, and South Condurrow are also worthy the attention of capitalists, as a good rise may be anticipated shortly. The following are the closing quotations:—Carn Brea, 150, 155; Cook's Kitchen, 25, 29; Calvadack, 11, 12; Dolcoath, 65, 67; East Pool, 15, 14; New Cook's Kitchen, 2, 2½; South Carn Brea, 3, 3½; South Frances, 5½, 5½; South Croft, 65, 70; South Condurrow, 7, 8; St. Ives Consols, 12, 13; Tincroft, 50, 60; West Basset, 9, 9½; West Frances, 15½, 16½; Wheal Uny, 5, 5½; Wheal Trevelyan, 24, 26.

EAST BALLESWIDEN (Tin).—The progress made at this mine is very satisfactory, and the captain's reports, which appear from week to week, cannot fail to prove highly encouraging to the shareholders. Everything is being done to hurry on the erection of the machinery, that the tinstuff now at surface may be prepared for market. Should this mine prove to be a tithe as valuable as its ancient neighbour and namesake the adventurers may expect to realise handsome returns for their very small outlay.

THE LOVELL.—The richest course of tin in the Wendron district is at the Lovell, where the lode is 10 ft. wide, and worth upwards of 1200. per fm.; this lode traverses the entire length of New East Wheal Lovell sett, which is regarded as a very valuable property.

THE BELSTONE MINE.—It is reported that the appearance and prospects of this mine have of late very much improved. The ore from the main lode, which is so rich in copper, is now found to contain silver also; a parcel of 20 tons just sold produced, when sampled, 12½ per cent. of copper, and 6 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. The immense lode, which is 100 ft. wide, also contains silver throughout its width, in greater or less quantities. Good progress is being made with the sinking of the main shaft, the ground being much easier. When deep enough a 70 cross-cut will be driven south, home to and through the whole of the lodes, when it is confidently anticipated that great discoveries will be made. More men are being engaged to drive the 47 and 48 east of incline shaft, where there is a good run of productive ground laid open, and the encouraging appearance of the workings all direct the shareholders to fully bear out the opinion expressed by Capt. Richards, that "this great mine will be one of the finest and most profitably productive mines ever opened in this country."

POLBRENN (St. Agnes).—In sinking a winze below the adit on Tregony's lode another lode was met with last week, which promises well, and has already shown a value estimated at 200. per fathom.

EAST SETON.—The 48, or bottom level, at Cartwright's shaft, continues to open up a good course of ore, the lode being worth fully 7 tons per fm. On the 16th inst. they sampled for two months 57 tons of improved quality ore, which is just as much as they have hitherto sampled for four months.

WHEAL PELLOR.—The engineers are getting on rapidly with the erection of the 60-in. pumping-engine, which it is thought will go to work in about five weeks time. The lode in the shaft continues to be worth over 500. per fathom. About 1000. worth of tin has been sold since the meeting, and another batch will shortly be sold.

DEER PARK.—The first 12 heads of stamps are now running, and capable of treating 150 tons of stuff a month. There is plenty to supply them with, so that returns may shortly be looked for. A recent assay made at the School of Mines, in Jermyn-street, of a sample from the deep adit gave the satisfactory result of nearly 1½ per cent. of black tin to a ton of stuff.

ISLAY.—From the proceedings of the statutory meeting, reported in another column, it will be seen that, although the directors have been in possession of the property but a very short time, energetic steps have been taken to place it in an efficient working condition. The lead lode, producing ore of a high percentage of silver, is stated to have been traced for several miles. The Chairman expressed a most confident belief that when developed it will prove one of the largest lead mines in the country. A special and unexpected feature is the discovery of large quantities of bog iron ore, which, upon assay, has been found to contain a large percentage of metallic iron, and a somewhat exceptional freedom from sulphur and phosphorus. So satisfied were the shareholders present at the meeting as to the value and capabilities of their property, that of the 1000 unallotted shares proposed to be issued, nearly 700 were subscribed for in the room.

EAST LOVELL.—This mine within the last three or four weeks has materially improved at some of the most important points of operation, and the call recently made has placed the company in a sound financial position; therefore, taking the present prospects of the mine into consideration, those best acquainted with its merits confidently look forward to resumption of dividends at an early date. The lode in the deepest part of the mine is worth over 500. per fathom, and the winze sinking below the 80 west 500.; and the new developments at Tregonebris bid fair to prove equal to anything yet seen in the old workings.

COAL IN IRELAND.—A valuable deposit of coal has been found on Mr. Walsh's property, five miles from Arigna, county Leitrim. Unlike most Irish coals, it is bituminous, or flaming. It has been reported on by Professor Cameron; he finds it to contain, per 100 parts, the following:—Water, 0.80; carbon, 78.70; hydrogen, 4.17; oxygen, 3.12; nitrogen, 0.6; sulphur, 0.24; ash, 12.37 = 100. These figures show that it would be an excellent coal for domestic purposes, owing to the minute quantity of sulphur which it contains. Dr. Cameron, after describing fully its physical and chemical properties, recommends it for steam purposes and domestic use, especially for the latter purposes, when combined with turf or a little English bituminous coal to make it kindle more readily.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE.—Mr. W. J. Holman reports for July: The produce in bag gold for the month amounts to 528 ozs. 13 dwts. 6 grs., extracted from 1168 tons of ore taken from various sections of the mines. Produce per ton 9 dwts. A slight falling off in the average produce per ton was occasioned by a larger proportion of desomones having been treated than in preceding months; but the total produce for July is, nevertheless, 105 ozs. 6 dwts. 9 grs., in excess of that for June. All the woodwork for third section of stamping mill is completed, and will be laid down as soon as we are advised of the receipt of blanketing in this country. All the general work in reduction department and in other surface operations advance regularly. In the mine the different points of operation continue to present the same appearance as when last reported. The force is sufficient for our requirements, and the health of the establishment continues favourable.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.,
is able to obtain reliable information concerning British and Foreign Mines. The long experience he has had is at the service of the public.
And invites instructions concerning mines not dealt in on the London market, providing always that the undertakings are bona fide.
Established Fifteen Years.—Bankers: City Bank.

MR. E. CAVENDISH TAHOUDIN, 13 AND 14, CORNHILL,
E.C., and SHREWSBURY, has for immediate SALE, for cash, the following SHARES at prices affixed:—
20 Aberdunant, 23s.
20 Ait-y-Crib, 10s.
20 Bog, 82.
20 Boscawell Downs, 10s.
20 Birdseye Creek, 27½.
20 Brynwith, off wtd.
20 Bronfford, 30s.
20 Bluen Caelan, 17s. 6d.
20 Cwm Elyn, 15s. 3d.
20 Cook's Kitchen, 22s.
20 Carn Brea, 115s.
20 Crenver and Wheal Abraham, 18s.
20 Cwm Yron, off wtd.
20 Camp Floyd, 111½.
20 Cathedral, 41.
20 Devon Consols, 26½.
20 Don Pedro, 13s.
20 East Van, 4s.
20 East Foxdale, off. wtd.
20 Emma, 22s.
20 East Chiverton, 13s.
20 East Llangynog, 42.
20 East Lovell, 117½.
20 Eberhardt, 47.
40 Fortescue, 21½.
15 Flagstaff, 115.
150 Gold But, 15s. 3d.
20 Ganton, 22½.
5 Great Laxey, 214½.
20 Hingston Down, 28½.
5 Herodotus, 217½.
40 Hobb's Hill, 35s.
20 Mossdale, 10s.
20 New Kingston, 10s.
20 North Lovell, 43.
20 Nangles, 16s.
20 North Jane, 3s.
25 New Dolcoath, 23½.
25 New Lovell, 22.
20 North Tankerville, 20s.
20 Pennerley, 22 10s. 6d.
20 Pacific, 23½.
20 Penrith, 11 15s.
20 Parys Mountain, 41½.
20 Pilkington, 21s.
20 Perkin's Beach, 19s.
20 Roman Gravel, 417.
20 Reafada, 31s.
20 South Aurora, 24s.
20 South Caradon, 221s.
10 So. Condurrow, 27.
5 South Croft, 467.
10 South Frances, 45.
10 South Laxey, 214½.
30 St. John Amalgam, 23½.
50 St. R. Gravel, 10s.
5 St. Ives Consols, 10s.
10 Sweetland, 23½.
50 South Van, 10s.
10 Tan-y-Alle, 13s. 6d.
15 Tankerville, 415½.
5 Tincroft, 43s.
15 Van, 43s.
20 Van Consols 25.
20 West Tankerville, 44½.
15 West Wh. Lucy, 22 3s.
25 West Pant-y-Go, 5s.
20 West Jewell, 22½.
10 Wh. Grenville, 26½.
50 London & Yorkshire Bank, 45 paid, offer wanted.

Wanted to purchase, Boscawell Downs, Bog, and Van Consols. State number, and net price.

MR. H. RUSSELL EVANS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
12, GREAT DOCK STREET, NEWPORT, MON.
Business transacted in the following shares:—Chontales, Utah, Van Consols Pacific, Boscawell Downs, Javali, Van, Emma, Eberhardt, &c.
Boscawell Downs, 50 shares for sale, at 3½ net. This is opening out a splendid mine.

RICHARD MICHELL, MINE SHAREDEALER
AND COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is in a position to deal, at close prices, in all the leading mines of the day, and having had 25 years' experience in the mining market, is enabled to guide capitalists to safe investments, and will guarantee a profit of at least 25 per cent. to those who act under his special advice.
Redruth, being situated in the centre of the great, rich mining district of Cornwall, affords R. M. the opportunity of obtaining the earliest reliable information respecting the state of the mines, and applying it to the interests of his clients.
Address, Mining Offices, Redruth, Cornwall.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN,
GENERAL ASSAYER, LISKEARD.
Analysis of every Mineral Produce carefully conducted.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Tox, Oct. 18: Deep Adit: The men driving north, at the bottom of winze, 10 fms. below deep adit, are making satisfactory progress. We have not cut the lode yet. The rise in the back of deep adit, to meet the winze under No. 2 adit, is the same as last week, worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The stop in back of No. 2 adit, 26 fms. east of winze, is suspended, and I have put two men to turn out the stuff that has been broken down from this stop. I have set four men to rise in back of this level, 4 fms. east of winze, for the month, at 9½ per fathom; rise to be carried 12 ft. long by 5 ft. wide. This part is producing some good lead. There is more lode standing to the north that contains lead, and will be taken down after rising over it. We have cleared 10 fms. in the east part of the sett, and got our timber in all right. We have met with firm rock in the bottom of the level, and will not require so much timber.

ALL-Y-CRIB.—J. Clint, Oct. 18: I was in the bottom of the engine-shaft yesterday, and inspected the lode, discovering the vein of lead ore, and carrying mineral for the whole width of 5 ft. Nothing more can be said about it at present than it has a very promising appearance, and that it goes to prove the mine is in the deep. The stop in 40 fms. west is improving in the rise; six men instead of two have been put there this month. The drive in the end of this level will still go on with four men, and two men will be started to drive south-west from engine-shaft, on the intersecting lode, to prove that channel of ground. I have no change of report in the 30 west and 20 east stops; the same number of men continue in each, and both cross-cutting as good as ever. In the shallow adit winze four men are driving east on the promising lode discovered there, with an exceedingly favourable prospect. Work on the floors going on steadily. Next week I expect to send out samples for 50 tons.

BAMFFYLDE.—Samuel Mitchell, Oct. 14: We are getting on rapidly with the openings on the iron lodes, which are looking well, and yielding quantities of splendid iron. I am very pleased also to advise you that we have discovered and opened on a north lode ½ mile north of the present copper works at Bamffylde. The lode is lying first-rising, yielding splendid yellow and horse-flesh copper ore close up to the surface. I will report again in a few days. I know where to open on the same lode in another hill within the property, giving very high backs. I will send you a box of the ore from this discovery in a day or two.

TELEGRAM.—Oct. 18: The new discovery of copper is likely to prove the greatest ever made in Devonshire of rich yellow and horse-flesh copper ore.

BEDFORD UNITED.—William Phillips, Oct. 17: The lode in the 115 east still maintains its size and value, and good progress is being made. Operations in the other levels, and in the winzes, are by the side of the lode at present. The lode in these places will be taken down, and their size and value given next week.

BELOWDA BEACON.—G. Stephens, Oct. 13: In my report I stated that we had about 2 fathoms to drive to cut the elvan course which at this depth would be 9 fathoms below the base of the engine-shaft; in the past week we have driven the 2 fathoms, and cut the elvan course, which is a great success. I am pleased to say that we have intersected one of the best branches of tin I have ever seen in Belowda Beacon. As this is the first place the elvan has been seen at this point of operation I have every reason to believe it will yield large quantities of tin. More particulars next week.

BLAEN-CALVA.—W. H. Tregoning, Oct. 18: Engine-shaft: The 20 east we are pushing on with all speed; the lode has now indications of improvement, and is composed of spar mixed with lead ore. There is a slide appearing to be of the same character as the ore ground in the upper levels; undoubtedly this ore-ground has dipped farther eastward than was at first calculated on. The slide just mentioned is yet in advance of the end by about 5 ft., and after driving through it I believe we shall be in good ore ground. The stop in the 10, east of shaft, is worth about 20 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. From the 10 west we are continuing the cross-cut south in very hard ground, composed throughout of hard branches of spar, with spots of lead and copper. The cross-cut driving south from the 10 ft. level east of shaft, I have discontinued for a few days, as I wanted the men at the 20 to shoot down the south side of the level 10 fms. east of engine-shaft, where we have very rich branches of lead ore bearing right in south; this should have been opened on 'long ago. The stopes in the back of adit are each worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We have the 20 ft. wheel-pit ready for heaving in the wheel, as the framing was put on yesterday.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, A. Gripe, Oct. 12: There has been no lode broken in the 66 driving west, but, consequently, the value remains as then reported. The 13, south-west of Polyphus shaft, has not yet been communicated with the Wheal Joy shaft, but we are daily expecting this to be accomplished, as the ground is nearly spent. The lode in Joy shaft is worth 120. per fathom. In the 10 west 100. per fathom, and in the stop east of the shaft 140. per fathom. As yet there is no change worthy of notice in the Kitty lode below the shallow adit, nor in any unnoted point of operation.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, Oct. 16: Engine-shaft: In the past week our progress has been much delayed in consequence of the accident to the rope, as reported in our last, and having had to use the capstan rope to avoid stopping the sinking altogether. The shaft is now secure as far as we have gone down, and to all appearance is in a fair state for good progress in the coming week. The new rope, which was promised as last Friday, by some unaccountable occurrence did not arrive until to-day, and no time will be lost in putting it in working order, after which we expect the work of deepening the shaft to go on with the greatest dispatch. The clearing of the 115 west is being proceeded with. The pitches throughout the mine are yielding lead and blende the same as for some time past.

BOSCASWELL DOWNS.—R. Williams, Oct. 16: Within the last few days this mine has been visited by the directors and several shareholders and dealers, and I am happy to say that all express themselves in the highest terms of satisfaction as to the present and future prospects of the mine. We are pushing on the clearing up, both underground and at surface, and are already making some progress in getting the mine in better working order; and, notwithstanding a breakage, which caused considerable delay, we have sold 16 tons of tin, the produce of the last few weeks, and have every prospect of a further increase for this month, and we are rapidly getting into a position of greatly economising the working as compared with the increased returns.

BROXFLOED.—J. Davis, Oct. 16: There is no change in any part of the mine since our last report.

BRYNAMBOR.—G. Spargo, Oct. 16: I am pleased to state the necessary alterations in the pitwork, main-rods, &c., are completed, and owing to the tremendous flood on Thursday night our progress has been impeded. It broke through to the adit level, from thence to the shaft, filling all our workings as far up as the roofs of the 12; however, the new lift of pumps now fixed is working well, and I hope to put the mine thoroughly clear of water by to-morrow night or Friday morning. Nothing has been done since my last in cross-cutting the lode between the 22 and 12 ft. levels. We shall now resume working, and will report progress, &c., in my next. The shaft is now clear, pumping, &c., as far as we have gone down, and is well and work satisfactorily. The taking out of the wheel-pit for a new hauling wheel is completed, and as soon as I have finally arranged (which I expect to do ere the week end) for the building stone we shall commence building the pit, &c. I have contracted for a new hauling wheel and drawing machine attached at a reasonable price, the same to be delivered at Pontellano Station within three weeks from date of order. We shall resume sinking to the 32 as soon as possible after the mine is clear of water, and through the alteration in our pitwork and surface machinery far greater progress in sinking will be made than has hitherto been done. All the machinery is working well.

BURROW AND BUTSON.—D. R. Stickland, John Christopher, Oct. 16: The bob plate, stools, and anchorage are on the top walls of the engine house, and we are turning the bob on the ground in order to bring it into the house, and we hope to get the bob in its place by Friday. The lode still stands as good as last report. [In last weekly report we meant to say that the "Bob" was brought home "whole," not "to sale," and "85 fms. from surface" should have stood after "when the mine is forked."]

CAEGYON.—T. Hodge, Oct. 16: North Lode: Very little has been done in the 60 west since my last, owing to an accident to our balance-bob, which caused the water to rise into this level. In the 50 west and the lode continues in an unsettled state, not yet off the influence of the cross-head mentioned in my last. Evan's winze, below the 50 fm. level, is not looking quite so well. In the eastern we have a good stone of lead, remainder not to value, but from the appearance of the lode, I expect an early improvement. South Lode: The stopes on this lode are yielding their usual quantities of ore. The machinery is working very well, and forking satisfactorily. I hope to have the mine drained to bottom by to-morrow. **FISHER CORNWALL.**—Richd. Pryor, John Davey, Oct. 19: On Saturday last we set the 100 cross-cut to drive north of engine-shaft by seven men, at 100. per fathom. In the early part of last month's driving we cut two leaders, about 18 in. apart, producing yellow copper ore and mundie. Another branch having fallen in with these leaders in the eastern side of the cross-cut, about 1½ ft. up from bottom of level; and in this space under the side is a branch of tin of superior quality. When this is extended on east the level will get under the slide met with, when we expect a progressive improvement on this course to the eastern ground. We are pushing on the cross-course with all possible speed in a beautiful channel of ground, and from the quantity of water coming from the end we anticipate the pleasure of soon cutting a good lode. Our pay and setting passed off well.

CARDIGANSHIRE OLD BOG.—J. Overton, Oct. 15: Everything is progressing very favourably in the erection of the water-wheel and pit, save that the heavy rains have in some measure retarded the masons. The engineers have prepared the segments for immediate erection, and so soon as the main shaft of water-wheel is laid the erection will be speedy. We have timber on the ground in scantling for smiths' and carpenters' shops, as well as for office and storehouse, which will be finished in a fortnight, if the weather will allow.

CASTLE AN DINAS.—W. Buckthought, Oct. 16: The east stop continues to improve, and produces some very good tin branches; we are now sending a large quantity from this stop to the stamps. The west stop continues to yield very profitable work. In putting up the rise from the 25 to the 15 we have reached a cross-course which is very tight, so that our progress has not been so great as anticipated. We are enlarging the plat in the 25, and in a day or two will be able to drive east on the course of the elvan to meet the incline shaft, which is being sunk as fast as possible. To the west of the incline shaft we have opened an adit, and by trial find the stuff throughout contains good work for tin close to the surface. We have fixed a plat, and are now sending some of it to the stamps.

CATHEDRAL.—J. Michell, Oct. 17: Nothing wanting in this mine to get a course of copper ore but sinking Colonel's engine-shaft a few fathoms deeper, which we are doing with all the force that can be brought to bear. In clearing and pairing the adit level excellent progress is being made, and, I should think, within one month from this date it will be in thorough good working order.

GEEN BRWYN.—J. Paul, Oct. 16: In the 104, going east, the lode has greatly improved during the last few days, which is now worth full 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. A very kindly lode, and the level is not yet driven far enough to get into the run of ore ground seen in the level above. The lode in the stop over this level east yields 11 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 92 west the lode is producing 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stop over this level west, carrying 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The winze below the 92 west is being carried down as fast as possible; lode worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 80 east is 4 feet wide, intersected by the same level west, 20 fathoms west of cross-cut, the lode is 8 feet wide, producing 15 to 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported on. All surface work is being carried on regularly, and the machinery works well.

GUYVERON MOOR.—G. E. Tremayne, J. Luxon, Oct. 16: Saturday last being a day of setting, we beg to hand you a copy of the setting:—The 105 to drive

west, by six men, at 2½. 10s. per fathom; lode 4 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, floukan, and lead, of the latter will produce 12 cwt. per fathom. A stop in the bottom of the 105, by six men, at 4½. per fathom; the lode is worth 10s. of lead per fathom. A stop in the back of the 105, by six men, at 3½. 10s. per fm.; lode is worth 8 cwt. of lead per fathom. A stop in the back of the 105, by three men, at 3½. per fathom; lode worth 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. The 95 to drive west, by six men, at 3½. per fathom; lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing stones of lead 15 in. wide, and worth 3 cwt. of lead per fathom. The cross-cut to drive south at the 65, by three men and three boys, at 4½. per fathom. During the past month several branches have been intersected from 4 to 6 in. wide, principally composed of quartz and mundie. A cross-cut to drive at the 50, south of Tregoning's shaft, by four men, at 3½. per fathom. We also set five tribute pitches, at an average tribute of about 5½. 10s. per ton. We have about 60 tons of lead on the floors dressed and in course of dressing.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Kitto, John Vivian, Oct. 14: Sturt's Engine-shaft: To drive the 215 west on the old lode, by eight men, the month, at 18½. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing spots of copper. To drive the 200 cross-cut north, by two men, the month, at 18½. per fm.; the lode in the end is 2 feet wide, producing tinstuff and ore of low quality. To drive the 130 east end, by four men, the month, at 9½. per fm.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, nearly all mundie with a little tin. To sink a winze in the bottom of the 110 east, at the junction of the granite, to prove the lode in this direction, by four men; we shall have to open abroad the level to make a barrow-road before we commence to sink St. George's Shaft: To drive the 203 end, west on the old lode, by six men, the month, at 15½. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and looking kindly. To rise in the back of the 90 east, on the south lode, by two men and two boys, the month, or hole, at 5½. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 1 foot wide, producing a little copper ore. To sink a winze east of shaft, on the south lode, by four men, the month, at 5½. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 1 foot wide, producing a little copper ore to dress, but not of much value. Wolf's Shaft: To drive the 120 cross-cut south, by four men, the month, at 18½. per fm.; the ground is hard for much progress. Vivian's Shaft: To sink below the 200, on the old lode, by six men, the month, at 14½. per fm.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing one ton of good copper ore per fm. To drive the 200 end east, by six men, the month, at 12½. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, unproductive, letting out a great deal of water, and we hope it will soon drain the bottom of the 190. Pelly's Engine-shaft: The summen are engaged in taking down a piece of lode and cutting hitches for bearers, in order to fix the present drawing lift in the eastern previous to our sinking. To drive the 234 end east, by four men, the month, at 14½. per fm. The lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm., and some tinstuff worth 200. per fm. To drive the 234 end west, by two men, the month, at 18½. per fm.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, by six men, the month, at 14½. per fm.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing one ton of good copper ore per fm. To drive the 200 end east, by six men, the month, at 12½. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, unproductive, letting out a great deal of water, and we hope it will soon drain the bottom of the 190. Pelly's Engine-shaft: The summen are engaged in taking down a piece of lode and cutting hitches for bearers, in order to fix the present drawing lift in the eastern previous to our sinking. 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To drive the 234 end west, by two men, the month, at 18½. per fm.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, by six men, the month, at 14½. per fm.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing one ton of good copper ore per fm. To drive the 200 end east, by six men, the month, at 12½. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, unproductive, letting out a great deal of water, and we hope it will soon drain the bottom of the 190. Pelly's Engine

—North Lode: In the slopes in the back of the deep adit the lode is 4 feet wide, producing stamping stuff. —South Lode: The lode in the back of the deep adit, on this lode, are 2½ ft. wide, with 10 to 20 lb. per ton; the lode here is much improved. We are at present putting in tramway in the deep adit, to drive the same with all possible speed on to the elvan course.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Taylor, Wm. J. Taylor, Oct. 14: Harvey's Lode: We have holed the 65 east to the winze sunk from the 62. There is a piece of ground to square down from the bottom of the winze to make the 65 good. This we are doing by six men. We shall then continue this level east of the winze, to the 65, per fathom. We have now resumed the winze in the bottom of the 65 to come down on the 73 cross-cut, lode worth 25 lb. per ton. The 45 east of the 65 is further improved, and worth 15 lb. per fathom; this is very important, showing the ore ground making up going east. We are pushing on the 35 east over this level; it is not yet forth to the run of ore ground. The 15 east is worth 12 lb. per fathom. The slopes throughout the mine continue to look well, turning out good quality ore. No other change to notice. We will send result of sale as early as possible.

GOGINAN.—Oct. 15: In the 210 east the lode is 4½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore at times. In the slope over this level, 80 fms. east of winze, the lode is 12 to 14 ft. wide, worth 1½ to 1½ lb. per fathom. The lode in the slope over the same level, 60 fms. east of winze, is 12 ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The tribute pitches in the old part of the mine will yield on an average ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. The late heavy rains have given us a good supply of water again, and our reservoirs are now full. We have this day sampled 20 tons of good quality silver-lead ore.

GORSIEDD AND CELYN SHAFT.—Oct. 16: Coetra Ethin: The adit level has been driven north from level 5 yards 1 ft. during the past month, re-set to eight men, at 50 lb. per yard. The water which is now rushing from the forebreast of the level is strong, and seems coming from the "hanging" of the vein. We cannot say how wide the lode is, but are carrying a firm heading, and, notwithstanding the heavy floods of rain, we make fair progress, and expect to cut Gorseid Pit in 7 to 8 yards driving (1 to 6 weeks from this or less). —East Gorseid Pit: The 40 yard level has been driven 4 yards, ground favourable for driving; set to four men, at 30 lb. per yard. The lode is 18 in. wide. —Hughes' Shaft: The 20 yard level has been re-opened south 10 yards; set to four men, at 25 lb. per yard. We have 3 yards more to re-open to reach the forebreast, but we are getting some nice ore on our way. —North Shaft: We are prevented from doing anything here on account of the weather; in fact, never recollect such a fall before, influencing all the mines. I hope, however, soon to be at this cross-cut, where we are almost in the vein. Our adit level will come under this much deeper, and so prevent hindrances.

GREAT CARADON.—W. Taylor, Oct. 15: We are pushing on the cross-cut north in the 92 fm. level as fast as possible; the ground is still hard, but I am expecting to see a change soon, as we must be nearing the branches out in the 70 fm. level cross-cut, about which the ground is very much easier, and letting out water. The 92 cross-cut is now letting out a little water, indicating a branch near, or some change. I am looking forward to this with some interest. We are now at a good depth for finding ore.

GREAT EDWELL.—J. Reed, Oct. 17: Hitherto the shaft is let to sink 9 ft. below the 24 fm. level, to extend the west end 12 ft. from shaft, to cut trip-plat, and to drive and ease shaft from the 14 fm. level to the 24—the whole as a lumping bargain at 100 lb. I calculate that 12 men will complete the whole in about eight weeks. The 24 east is let to six men at 90 lb. per fathom; no lead has been taken down since last week. —Beacon's shaft: is now down 20 fms. from the surface, sinking by nine men, at 25 lb. per fathom; there is no change in lode or ground. In consequence of the late rains, the water in the shaft is very much increased; we shall soon be obliged to set the engine to work. I have commenced a trial shaft on the lode north of Beacon's shaft; ground, therefore, I cannot say anything about the lode. The roof of the burning-house is being put on the level.

GREAT MOUNTAIN.—S. Fraser, Oct. 11: In consequence of a slight accident to the crushing rollers, we have only had one day's dressing of the silver lead ore, but hope to renew work to-morrow, and in about a week's time I shall be able to report the yield; at present it looks very promising. All underground work going on well.

GREAT NORTH CARADON.—G. Rickard, Oct. 12: The ground in the engine-shaft contains less quartz, and, upon the whole, there is a slight improvement. The lode in No. 1 adit has improved; it now yields good stones of lead ore.

GREAT REILACK.—J. H. Hall, Oct. 12: The ground in the adit end, east of cross-cut, is of much the same character as on Saturday last, the lode producing occasional stones of blende.

GREAT ROCK.—J. Kemp, Oct. 17: All points of operations are progressing satisfactorily, and I am glad to be able to report an improvement in the lode in the level west Hughes' rise, where we are getting some fine rocks of lead, and the lode is looking well for further improvement, and if it continues as it is now is will open up some good stopping ground. There is no other change.

GREAT SNAEVELL.—H. James, Oct. 14: The lode in the 25 east and slope, a little below the level of this lode, is about 1 foot wide, and has produced rich ore for lead and blende in the past month. The character of the ground in the forebreast is hard and favourable for the production of ore; we have also just discovered on the lying side, close to the forebreast, more lode standing to the west, and richer for lead, and have commenced to drive through it; we are now in about 2 feet, but as yet see no well defining here the width of the lode. From appearances we may fairly expect to cut a good course of ore here any day, and as this improvement is in the bottom level of the mine its importance is considerably increased.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, Oct. 17: The sinking of the engine-shaft goes on well, and it is very near down to the 75, so that we expect to commence the driving at that level next week. There is a little lead in the 60 west, and the lode looks very promising.

GREEN HURTH.—W. Vipond, Oct. 12: The new south end continues as productive as ever, still worth 20 tons of ore per fathom. The working by the west cheek is also very good, at present worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. The slope above is about as it has been for some time past. The eastern branch is rather poorer, worth about 1 ton of ore per fathom. —North Mine: We are cutting strings or branches in the cross-cut; the last one contains some ore, and we appear to be coming near to the vein. In the low level we are not far from a vein, as seen on plan; and the change in the lode indicates that a vein is not far distant. The carrier (Carr) has got 140 tons of ore delivered at Abston, and we have 300 bins in the high-level. —GROVINGTON (Lead).—J. Kitto, Oct. 15: From a variety of causes we have not been able to do much work since the meeting, but shall now push on with all speed, and take advantage of the liberal instructions giving by the directors, and keep all the drivings going with full force night and day without cessation. The mine is as good as ever, one stop alone in the shallow adit level showed a profit last month of more than 100 per cent., and when that level is driven on we shall have several such rich stops. I have arranged for the immediate sinking of the shaft on the top of the hill, where we have a good lode to start with, and I expect the shaft will produce lead enough to pay all its costs, and perhaps do more. We have many highly interesting points to come off, and if we realise from them all we have been told we shall the shareholders will have a great mine. Only let me see the levels driven, and the ground fairly opened up, and I am quite confident as to our dividends. We commenced sinking another sump (No. 3) below the shallow adit level a few days ago at the junction of Nos. 3 and 4 lodes, where we have a splendid course of ore, worth from 1½ to 2 tons to the fathom.

GUNNLSLAKE (Clitters).—W. Skewis, J. C. Seecombe, Oct. 15: The lode in the 132 fm. level west is worth 8 lb. per fathom, and looking very promising for further improvement. The lode in the 140 fm. level, looking very promising. The lode in this level east is worth 4 lb. per fathom, looking very promising. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level is worth 8 lb. per fathom; we expect to hole this winze on Saturday next, which will give us a splendid piece of ore ground, and also good ventilation. The lode in the 128 fm. level west is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, muddle, and copper, worth 6 lb. per fathom. The lode in the slopes in the back of this level are worth 4 lb. and 7 lb. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 116 fm. level is worth 8 lb. per fathom. The lodes in the slopes in the back of this level are worth 6 lb. and 10 lb. per fathom. In driving the 92 fm. level east we have reached the cross-course, and hope to get through it in a few days, when we expect to cut a good lode of tin, as the lode is good to the cross-course, and getting within a few fathoms of where we had a good lode going down in the bottom of the adit. No other change to mention.

GWYDYR PARK.—W. Bennett, Oct. 15: There is no change in the ground in the engine shaft. In the slope south in the No. 2 winze the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the slope west of winze the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 20 cwt. per fathom. In the slope in the bottom of the 15, north of engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. We have to-day weighed off 20 tons of lead ore, sold on the 9th inst.

KALKYN DEEP LEVEL.—Oct. 15: The prospects of the mine continue much the same as stated in the last report. The lode in the deep level, driving south-west on the deep level vein, continues without much change to notice since our last report, being about 14 in. wide. The re-opening of the 174 yard level, south-west on the deep level vein, is being pushed forward vigorously. Fair progress is being made in driving out the cross-cut south at the 156 yard level from Pant-y-go shaft; the ground is a compact white limestone, in the joints of which we find traces of blende and lead ore. The lode in the 160 yard level, going south of junction at Pant-y-go shaft, is rather disordered at present by a cross-point, being about 12 in. wide, composed of limestone and clay, producing occasionally small stones of lead ore. In the 146 yard level, going north of north shaft, on Pant-y-go vein, the lode is full 5 ft. wide, principally composed of spar, and containing strong spots of lead ore; a promising lode.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Oct. 17: Bailey's Shaft: In the 140 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, consisting of muddle, capel, quartz, and copper ore, saving work, and is very promising. In the 130, west of the point of communication, the lode in the 140 fm. level is also worth 80 lb. per fathom. In the slope below the 110 west the lode is also worth 80 lb. per fathom. In the 110 west a cross-course has been intersected, which is not yet being traversed. The cross-courses which are being met with in the different levels as the driving progresses are considered good indications, as in connection with intersections of this kind the best courses of ore are usually found. In the slopes in the back of the 110 west the lode is worth 12 lb. per fathom.

KESWICK UNITED.—W. Francis, Oct. 17: In enlarging the north end of the Ladslock shaft, for the plat in the deep adit, I find the whole ground mixed throughout with lead ore. The south-east side of the shaft, as I have formerly reported, is being sunk on one of the lodes. Yesterday I worked the whole stem myself, with the men in the trial pit on the back of the new Thornthwaite lode, to test the ground; and I am glad to say that, as anticipated, I find the lode improving in depth, and I broke some nice stones of ore from it. The lode is of the most promising and kindly character, and full of the finest orange-gossan. I have no doubt now of there being a good run of ore at this point. I have not reached either of the walls of the lode yet. The prospects north and south of the engine-shaft, in the Thornthwaite Mine, are all that could be desired for opening out new runs of ore. In fact, the mine here is but in its infancy, and are highly worthy of extensive and vigorous development.

KING ARTHUR (Tintagel).—Some time since we called attention to the novelty at this mine of placing a portable steam-engine in an adit level to sink a shaft. The shaft is now down 7½ fms., with a minimum of water. In order, however, still further to economise, a 30-horse power turbine has been erected to take the place of the steam-engine, and this week it has been set to work. It acts admirably, work-

ing as steadily as any overshot wheel. It both pumps and winds. The water is conveyed in 12 in. earthenware pipes from a large reservoir, ½ mile distant, to the top of the shaft, and then descends some 200 ft. through nearly perpendicular iron pipes secured to the cliff. Fixing these heavy pipes was no easy matter, and great praise is due to Mr. Samuel Tucker for the way in which he has performed the difficult operation without an accident. We recommend those interested in the science of mining to pay the mine a visit and see the arrangement of the turbine. Mr. Hooking was the engineer, and Messrs. Oatey, of Wadebridge, the contractors.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—John Curtis, Oct. 16: The lode in the engine-shaft is without any material change. The lode in the 30 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10 lb. per fathom. In the 30 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, about pay for driving. In the 20 east the ground is getting more easy for developing. In the new shaft good progress has been made, and I hope it will be to the 10 fm. level by next day. In the 10, west of Bastian's shaft, the lode is worth 5 lb. per fathom. All the other operations are without any material change since my last report.

LEANARMON.—A. Ede, Oct. 16: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 66, is very promising, and ground favourable for sinking; we are pushing on here as fast as possible. The lode east of the flat-rod shaft is still improving, and we are expecting daily to come into a good run of ore.

LEYWERN.—John Evans, Oct. 16: Settings for October: The 72, west of winze, to two men, at 180 lb. per fathom; this end has fallen off in value very much during the week, and is now worth only 10 cwt. per fathom. The ground is nearly under the point where you had 3 fms. of barren ground in the level above, and I suppose the result will be the same here; but there were from 10 to 12 fms. of ore ground further west of this poor ground in the 62. The slope west of winze, in the back of the 72, to four men, at 70 lb. per fathom; worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom; this slope is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 72, east of shaft, to four men, at 170 lb. per fathom; this end has improved a little for lead, and is letting out a strong stream of water, which is a good indication. The slope in the bottom of the 50 west to six men, at 70 lb. per fathom; the lode here is fully worth 1 ton per fathom. The cross-cut going south from the level is re-set to four men, at 150 lb. per fathom. I expect to cut the lode in about a fortnight, and the ground is congenial for lead. We are preparing for another sampling of 20 tons.

MELLANEAR.—E. Rogers, Oct. 14: The mine throughout continues to look well, and there is not the slightest falling off in any point. We shall sample to-morrow, for four weeks, about 200 tons of ore, and our next month's sampling will be greatly increased.

—R. Stevens, Oct. 15: The mine continues to look well. We have sampled 20 tons of copper ore to-day.

MINING UNION.—J. Nicholls, Oct. 17: I see no change worthy of notice in the mine since last report. We shall sell 10 tons of lead ore on the 23d inst.

MOUNT DALBY.—Charles Dutton, Oct. 15: In No. 1 shaft cross-cutting continued to the north cheek of the lode, which proves the lode to be 28 ft. wide. Having reached the north cheek, we then commenced driving on the course of the lode eastward, which gradually improved for the first 3 fms. driven; but in consequence of the vast amount of water accumulating from the north cheek, and from an increase of water at every foot of driving on the course of the lode, we have been unable to keep it under, all our workings being filled in one night; and it will be impossible to go further without the aid of pumping machinery, the plans for which have been forwarded to me I highly approve of, and doubt not when erected will accomplish all that is required. —No. 2 Shaft: Having intercepted the east and west lode, we commenced at once driving on the course of the lode, but the same difficulty as in No. 1 shaft overtook us here. Every bucket of stuff brought to the surface produced muddle, flooken, and spar, and some nice specimens of silver-lead ore, copper, and blende. Evidently we are not yet deep enough, and I have fully determined to at once sink a further 10 fms., which I have no doubt will meet with the approval of the board of directors, especially as at our next meeting shall be provided with the full force of men.

NEW BELDON.—J. Barron, Oct. 13: In driving to the west from the old forebreast we have the Beldonsheils vein fully 5 ft. wide, and all breaking up to dressing work. The ground in the forebreast is worth 6 cwt. of ore per fathom. The last contract is completed, except drawing part of the work, and I have set another 2 fms. length to drive and stop, the forebreast at 60 lb. per fathom of 6 ft. long, 6 ft. high, by 4 ft. wide: the vein over 4 ft. wide, at 10 lb. per foot. The slope is in harder ground than the forebreast, and is at 70 lb. per fathom. Our present forebreast is 24 fms. west from the shafts, and I calculate from 14 to 16 fms. further on we will cut the great cross-vein, and the level cross-vein open out production to profit it will be of very great importance, as by working on it the east and west veins in the set to the north would be cut as the operations are extended. My opinion now is that the Beldonsheils vein is of more importance than was calculated on in former operations, when in the Low Grit sill, on the west side of the shafts, we find it strong and productive as far as driven; in fact, the vein is of better quality than on the east side of the shafts in the same sill, and down in the Crag sill we had profitable workings in the whole of the sill to about 70 fms. east of the shafts, and judging by the appearance of the vein in our present operations I expect to find profitable workings in the Crag sill, and the vein will be worth 3 lb. of pumps and water, which if put on our right sets will water the whole of the mine. Surface water is now plentiful to drive the wheel, therefore I advise the pumps to be put deeper down, and commence operations on the Crag sill (on Beldonsheils vein) west of the shafts. A little work has been done in that direction, from 8 fms. driven, and ore is to be found at the forebreast and on each side of the old workings. The vein was of very superior quality in the Crag sills east of the shafts than in the Low Grit sill, and I expect to find it the same on the west of the shafts. I estimate the cost of putting in the pumps, spars, and any renewal necessary at 5 lb. The footway is fixed to 10 fms. below the Crag sill cross-cut. I trust you will consider this ore, and let me hear of your orders to proceed with the work as possible. The Beldonsheils vein it is strong vein, and I am of opinion that it will yield more profitably still in the deeper beds below Crag sill, under the 70 fms. length east of the shafts, and in the 40 fms. length west from the shafts on to the cross vein, and if you will consult the section of the Beldonsheils, and the thickness of the beds, together with this, the vein has over 2 fms. of throw. The Crag sill is 4 fms. 3 ft. thick, and with the throw of the vein it worked to over 6 fathoms thick of productive ground on the east of the shafts. I have succeeded in getting two more boys to work, and the dressing is progressing more satisfactorily.

NEW HEDDERLEY.—W. McEwen, Oct. 16: The branch we are driving on at the 45 fm. level is 6 in. wide, composed of beautiful spar, muddle, &c., and thickly spotted with lead ore, but not enough of the latter to value. There is another branch about 4 ft. south of the one we are driving on equally as good, which I purpose cutting into after we have driven 4 or 5 fms.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—Richard Pryor, James Thomas, J. Floyd, Oct. 14: Saturday last being our pay and setting day, the following bargains were set:—The 86 to drive west of Phillips' engine-shaft by eight men, at 15 lb. per fathom. The 86 cross-cut to drive south by six men, at 19 lb. per fathom. The rise in back of this level by six men, at 19 lb. per fathom; but about 6 ft. further to communication with the winze sunk below the 74, which will be a good ventilation as possible. The winze sinking below the 74 is suspended for the present, having met with more water than could be kept by manual labour. No doubt the rise in back of the 86 will soon drain it, there being only 6 ft. more to hole. No change has taken place in the value of these bargains since our last report. All other tunkout points of operation having contracts which do not expire until our pay-day are also without change to notice since our last report. We have sold for the last four weeks 21 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs. of black tin, and the mine continues to look just the same as for some time past. Our pay and setting passed off well. —NEW HEDDERLEY.—W. McEwen, Oct. 16: The branch we are driving on at the 45 fm. level is 6 in. wide, composed of beautiful spar, muddle, &c., and thickly spotted with lead ore, but not enough of the latter to value. There is another branch about 4 ft. south of the one we are driving on equally as good, which I purpose cutting into after we have driven 4 or 5 fms.

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NEW PEMBOKE.—F. Puckey, J. Puckey, Oct. 14: Engine-Shaft: In the past month we have cut eastern plat, put in bearers and eastern, and fixed plunger-lift at the 100, and have resumed the sinking of the shaft below that level by a full party of eight men and wages men, which will be forced on as fast as possible. In the 100, east of the shaft, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 15 lb. per fathom. In the 90 fm. level, driving east of the shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 30 lb. per fathom. In No. 1 slope, in the back of the 90, east of the shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9 lb. per fathom. In No. 2 slope the lode is disordered on the intersection of a tin lode or branch, and for 2 ft. wide is worth 8 lb. per fathom. In No. 3 slope the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 35 lb. per fathom. In No. 4 slope, behind the end, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 30 lb. per fathom. In No. 1 slope, in the back of the 90, west of the shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12 lb. per fathom. In No. 2 slope the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 18 lb. per fathom. In No. 3 slope the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 12 lb. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 75, east of the shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing saving work for tin and copper. In the slope in the back of the same level, east of Peter's rise, the lode and branches for 3 ft. wide are worth for tin and copper 10 lb. per fathom. In the level cross-vein, in the north, east of the shaft, the ground is favourable for progress. —Western Part of the Mine: In the 96, driving west of Edgcombe's shaft, on the main copper lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed chiefly of peach, but still unproductive for mineral. In cutting out and stopping the lode in the back of the same (96 fm. level) from the winze the lode has a very promising appearance, and is yielding saving work for copper ore. We are also clearing and securing the 96, east of the same shaft, which we find badly crushed, and quite full of stuff. In the 96 fm. level cross-cut, driving south from Edgcombe's shaft to intersect the south or red lode, the ground is favourable for progress. In the level cross-vein, driving north from No. 1 lode, we have not yet reached the lode to the east of the cross-course; the ground is easy for driving, and favourable for the production of mineral. The average price for stopping the lode throughout the mine is 2 lb. 15 s. per fathom. We sold on Friday last 12 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs. of black tin, at 56 lb. per ton, realising 1106 lb. 18 s.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—J. James, J. Rule, Oct. 12: We have forked the water at Bickford's shaft to the bottom of the 84. We have no particular change to notice; everything at surface and underground is going on satisfactorily. A full report for the meeting shall be forwarded early in next week.

NEW WEST ROSEWARNE.—J. Curtis, E. Johns, Oct. 13: Our engine commenced working to-day, and went first-rate; we shall not be able to keep her going for a few days on account of work in the shaft to finish; however, in a week we consider everything will be ready. We set the following bargains: The deep adit level to drive east of Leed's shaft, by six men, at 6 lb. 10 s. per fathom; the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 70 lb. per fathom. The deep adit to drive west of cross-cut, by four men, at 7 lb. per fathom; the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 20 lb. per fathom. We have commenced to get the stamps pit in readiness, and shall commence stamping in a short time, and be the harvest of a fine parcel of tin.

NEW WHEEL LOVELL.—Joseph Pryor, Oct. 16: The lode in the 50 east, east of Kendall's, is 6 ft. wide, worth 80 lb. per fathom or upwards. The winze from the 50 to the 60 is communicated, and stopping commenced on a lode worth 25 lb. per fathom. The lode in the 20 winze, east of Kendall's, is improved, now worth 25 lb. per fathom.

—North Lode: In sinking the shaft we have met with a slide, which has disordered the lode for the present, but in a few days we shall get through it, when we expect to find the lode again productive. We have now sufficient water for our stamps, consequently our returns of tin will increase. Our prospects are very good.

NEW WHEEL TOWAN.—R. Pryor, Oct. 16: The reasons are making good progress with the building of the engine-house, and all the necessary preparations for fixing flat-rods, &c., are being pushed on with all possible speed.

NORTH CROFTY.—Joseph Vivian and Son, Wm. Thomas, Oct. 17: Our entire operations continue to look as well as reported on last week. We shall get out a full and detailed report for the meeting to be held on the 25th inst.

NORTH KINGSTON.—W. Metherell, Oct. 17: Since cutting the No. 1 lode, south of flooken, we have driven 7 fms. through a splendid channel of light kilas ground, full of rich branches of gossan, prinn, quartz, &c. We have now cut a branch branch the ground, or kilas, is burnt up with dark gossan-heads mixed with soft spar. The present end is very wet, and the ground very favourable.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—John James, John Sweet, Oct. 16: The engine will start to work on Saturday next; and we shall commence to drain the mine below the adit at once.

NORTH TANKERVILLE.—J. W. Powning, Oct. 16: We have cut into but not yet through the lode in the engine-shaft. The lode in the shaft has but very little value, consequently we have to sink a few feet further before we get through. The part seen is composed of quartz, barytes, and blende. We are making good progress in driving the 14 west; the lode, which is about 2½ ft. wide, is composed chiefly of quartz, lime, spar, muddle, blende, and spots of lead ore. The lode presents a more promising appearance to-day than I have before seen it. The country rock is also favourable for a productive lode. We are going on with the clearing of the deep adit level west. Engine, &c., working well.

OLD BATHOLDS.—Arthur Waters, Oct. 17: The water is now drained to the depth of the top valve of the plunger-lift, which is fixed in the bottom level. We shall, therefore, be in fork and able to see the bottom of the mine on Monday next.

OLD BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Oct. 17: Rowe's Shaft: The main lode, west of shaft, in the 36 has improved in quality, now producing saving work for tin; and judging from the character of the lode a further improvement may be expected. The Bucking-house lode, south and east of shaft, in the 36, continues to yield good work for tin. —Josiah's Shaft: The lode in the 20, east of shaft, continues to be 18 ft. wide, producing good stamps work. The tribute pitches are without change.

OLD TREBURGETT.—Wm. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, Oct. 14: Setting Report: The shaftmen have completed their contract which was set them on July 20 last, and 2 feet 6 in. over. On Saturday last we set them another contract to divide and cut down the shaft from the 60 to the 70, take out per-house, fix ladder-rod, cut top plat, and drive 5 fathoms south and 5 fathoms north, by four men, at 100 lb. —Contract not cut here. No. 1 slope, in the back of this level, by four men, the month, at 4 lb. 10 s. per fathom, to be paid for fixing still; worth for silver-lead, 9 lb. per fathom. No. 2 slope, by four men, the month, at 4 lb. 10 s. per fathom, worth about 10 lb. per fathom. To cross-cut through the eastern part of the lode, in the 40 south, by four men, the month or cut through the lode, at 14 lb. per fathom; we have gone through 4 feet of silver-lead and blende in this cross-cut, worth 12 lb. per fathom, and still think we have another part further east. No. 1 slope, in back of this level, by four men, the month, at 4 lb. 10 s. per fathom, worth for silver-lead 12 lb. per fathom. No. 2 slope, by six men, the month, at 4 lb. 10 s. per fathom, worth about 14 lb. per fathom. No. 3 slope, by six men, the month, at 4 lb. 10 s. per fathom, worth about 14 lb. per fathom. No. 4 slope, by four men, the month, at 4 lb. 10 s. per fathom, worth about 14 lb. per fathom. No. 5 slope, by six men, the month, at 4 lb. 10 s. per fathom, worth about 14 lb. per fathom. No. 6 slope, by six men, the month, at 4 lb. 10 s. per fathom, worth about 14 lb. per fathom. No. 7 slope, by six men, the month, at 4 lb. 10 s. per fathom, worth about 14 lb. per fathom. No. 8 slope, by six men, the month, at 4 lb. 10 s. per fathom, worth about 14 lb. per fathom. No. 9 slope, by six men, the month, at 4 lb. 10 s. per fathom, worth about 14 lb. per fathom. No. 10 slope, by six men, the month, at 4 lb. 10 s. per fathom, worth about 14 lb. per fathom. 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BLAZEY CONSOLS.—P. Rich, Oct. 15: We have completed and secured timber the adit level at Colman's and Palmer's shafts for 70 fms. in length, and are now quite prepared for the engine to commence pumping water out of the mine. We find at Palmer's shaft a cross-cut driven north on a cross-course 23 fms.,

making more progress in driving. In the cross-cut, north from surface, in
se's land, the ground continues favourable for driving, being chiefly composed

nd and laying out the dressing rooms, &c. I am also laying down the tracks from the stamps to the Flexy lode. Here you have over 1000 tons of rich

stuff waiting to be put into the stamps, and the lode in an open stope from 4 to 5 feet wide, exposed to view, available for the stamps, so that your supply is very great. The middle lode is still very large and is yielding rich rocks of tin, and we have a stope now opened on this lode 10 fms. long, and the lode throughout is rich for tin, and is about 8 feet wide. I have taken the men from this stope for a few days to sink on the new north lode, which I have just discovered. I have found some very large rocks of tin on the run or back of this lode, and by bruising them down to fine powder and trying it on the shovel, I find it to be splendid rich work, and some stones we have taken out are heavy with tin. These are now at the surface for your inspection, and I think you will say they are as fine rocks of tin as ever you saw. I have traced this lode completely through the set, and also through the adjoining set, St. Dennis Consols, which is also north of all the lodes that were wrought on and raised so much tin in that mine a few years since. This rich lode will greatly enhance the value of both mines. I hope by next week to be able to say how the lode is opening as the men sink on it, as I shall push this night and day. Looking at your prospects generally, I consider them to be very good.

WHEEL MARY ANN.—Joseph Harris, James Skeat, Oct. 16: The lode in the 250th level, north of Clymo's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4½ per fathom; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 6½ per fathom. In the 240 north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 7½ per fathom; in the same level south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 13½ per fathom. The 230 north is at present suspended. The lode in the 210 north is 2 ft. wide, worth 4½ per fathom. The lode in the 190 north is at present small, yielding a little ore. In the 190, north of Smith's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and containing a little ore and ground much favourable for progress. In the 190, south of Smith's, the lode continues much the same in size and character as in our last. We are getting our usual quantity of ore from the stope and pitches; we sample to-morrow two parcels of lead ore—No. 1 computed 65 tons, and No. 2 computed 33 tons.

WHEEL LUCY.—J. Nancarrow, W. Harris, Oct. 16: The branch in the engine-shaft is improving, and yields capital stones of tin. There is no alteration in Hitchens's lode. The end on the carbons is very promising. The pitch continues to look well. Watson's lode has a very promising appearance, and is likely to do well in depth.

WHEEL KILTY (St. Agnes).—Stephen Davey, J. Williams, Oct. 12: New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: The ground in this shaft, sinking below the 130, is a little improved for sinking. In the 130, driving east of shaft, the lode is much the same as when last reported, and is worth for tin 17½ per fathom. In the 130, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 11½ per fathom. In the 118, driving east of shaft, the lode is without change. In the 106, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 13½ per fathom. No lode has been taken up in the winze sinking below the 118 during the week. The lode in the rise in the back of the 106, west of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and is worth for tin 13½ per fathom. In the 94, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 11½ per fathom. In the 82, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 6½ per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 34, east of shaft, is worth for tin 9½ per fathom. The lode in the 90, driving east of engine-shaft, is disordered by a horse of killas. The lode in the north adit level, driving west of the eastern boundary, is at present looking very promising, yielding a little tin.

WHEEL ROBERTS.—John Goldsworthy, Oct. 15: Watson's Shaft: The cross-cut south is extended south 3 fms. 3 ft. towards Hill's lode, and judging from the ground in the present end, the lode is near—Wilson's Shaft: The end is extended east 2½ fms., the lode is 3 ft. wide, and much improved, carrying a leader 9 in. wide, good for tin. All other work is being forced on with all speed.

WHEEL RUBY.—J. Richards, Oct. 16: We have not yet communicated the adit level driving west with the western shaft, but are daily expecting to do so. We can hear the men very plainly at work through the ground standing between. The men are now taking down some of the lode in going forward, which shows some tin value. The lode is very large at this point, and of a very promising appearance. There is nothing new in exploring the south ground.

WHEEL UNY.—W. Rich, Matthew Rogers, Samuel Cook, Jun., Oct. 12: The 140, east of Gooding's, is drained. We hope to resume driving the end east next week. At Hind's we are fixing the second 16-inch plunger-lift. The 130 end, east of Gooding's, is exceedingly wet; the lode is worth 8½ per fathom. The 120 east is worth 10½ per fathom. We are cross-cutting north through the lode in the 110 east. The 100 east is worth 12½ per fathom. The 80 east is poor. The 60 east is worth 10½ per fathom. The 50 east is worth 10½ per fathom. The winze in bottom of the 60 is worth 10½ per fathom. The 30 east yields a little tin. We have sold to-day 8 tons 16 cwt. 0 qrs. 27 lbs. of tin at 35½ per ton.

WHEEL WHISPER.—John Moss, Oct. 10: Some very good stones are now coming from Hickford's side, and still looking all that could be wished; we are pushing forward to the great arch as fast as possible from both stope, and can keep a little more machinery at work as the ground comes away quick; all else looking same as when you were here.

WILLOUGHBY.—H. Nottingham, Oct. 15: The sinking of Pyne's shaft below the 13 is going on steadily; the ground is rather harder, and the renewed heavy falls of rain we have had has made the shaft very wet again, but I am glad to say the men are working at it spitefully. There is no change to note in the 13, going north east from shaft; ground is still favourable for driving. I have put two men to drive north from this level, on Goddard's lode; we have a small branch of lead on the footwall, which appears to be widening as we advance. The level driving south from the cross-cut by the shaft is advancing more rapidly now, the lode having widened out to its regular size. I expect to see an improvement here every day. I have eight men stopping the backs of the workings on Goddard's lode, by No. 2 shaft, which are yielding about 15 cwt. of lead and 10 cwt. of blende per fathom. Through the continued rains we are unable to resume sinking of this (No. 2) shaft, as I thought of doing. The small trial shaft we have been sinking on No. 2, east and west lode, is down now about 5½ fathoms from surface; the lode continues to yield about the same quantity of lead and blende, but the water is rather troublesome, so we are now preparing to lengthen out both east and west on the course of the lode, which will pay well for stopping away to surface. We have sampled 10 tons of lead and 10 tons of blende, which will be sold to-morrow. We are now dressing blende, and have about 10 tons on the floors. After this is into pile we shall prepare another parcel of lead. The machinery is all working well.

TANKERVILLE.—We stated last week that the different points at work were valued in the aggregate at 7000 per fathom. We might have added that at present the operations are necessarily more limited than they will be when the new shaft is in full working order to the bottom, and that the above valuation may then be expected to be considerably increased. The report received this week will be found in another column, and is of a most favourable character. It is important to observe that they will "be ready by the end of next week to connect the shaft from surface to that from the 74 to bottom, and so get rid of the little engine altogether. This will be a great relief to all concerned in Tankerville."

WEST TANKERVILLE.—California shaft is down 56 fathoms from surface, and continues in a rich lode, as stated last week. The lode in the winze, 12 fathoms north of shaft, is now worth 5 tons (or about 65½) per fathom. The shaft drains the water from the winze, proving the course of lead to be continuous.

BURROW AND BUTON.—The statutory four-monthly first general meeting of shareholders was held on Monday last. The accounts given and agents' general report on progress made since the commencement of operations gave great satisfaction to the assembly of about 30 shareholders. Particulars of the proceedings will be found in another column.—Capt. John Christopher, of Mithian, St. Agnes, has since been appointed underground agent.

WHEEL FRIENDSHIP (Mary Tavy, near Tavistock, Devon).—We hear it is in contemplation to raise the necessary capital to work this mine in a manner more in accordance with the magnitude and importance of the property than the present company have of late been able to do. The field of adventure is very extensive, and the chances of discoveries are very numerous, if prosecuted with a sufficient number of miners. The economy of working also is most unusual, there being abundant water power for all purposes of pumping and dressing, and the concern, consequently, has not to bear the expense of the important item of coals. The portion of the property which has been already developed has produced a profit of more than 300,000, and a large part of the set is still unexplored. Besides this, the perpendicular depth of the present workings is little more than one-half that of some of the Cornish mines, nor so deep as where tin in many of them came in under the copper ore, so that one would conclude that a field of adventure such as this, with an outfit of machinery, &c., already provided of the value of more than 20,000, is deserving any amount of additional capital to carry out explorations on an extensive scale.

BELOWDA BEACON.—An excellent improvement is announced from this mine. The agent, who in his last report stated that he expected to cut the elvan course in about 2 fms. further driving has accomplished this, and finds one of the best branches of tin yet seen in the mine. He considers this cutting of the elvan course a great success, and it will no doubt yield large quantities of tin. In the neighbouring mine it is from this elvan alone that good profits are being made. This is the first time the elvan has been seen at the point of operation, and great results are expected from the discovery. Capt. Pascoe, when he visited the mine, stated that the elvan should be equally as remunerative as in Castle an Dinas.

WEST DOLCOATH.—We are glad to learn that previous to active measures to work this mine being put into operation the committee have had the precaution to obtain an entirely new lease on extremely favourable terms, and maintaining the modern approved clauses. No doubt this well-known and much appreciated property will now be thoroughly explored, and the inhabitants, as well as the mining world generally, cease to wonder why this piece of ground has been so long and so unworthily neglected. Their idea of its being a "dog in the manger" was, after all, not very wide of the mark. The dog is now dismissed.

MR. JOHN LEAN, 5, AUSTINFRIARS, E.C., DEALER IN MINING AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

CAPT. ROBERT KNAPP, MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, having recently returned from Nevada, where he has added seven years' experience in Silver Mining to his former extensive and varied experience in this country, is prepared to RECOMMEND TO INTENDING INVESTORS several VERY VALUABLE MINING PROPERTIES, selected from close personal inspection, and at unusually low rates. And also to INSPECT and REPORT on others in that State, or any others adjacent thereto on the Pacific Coast. Address, Liskeard, Cornwall, October 11th, 1872.

MR. E. GLEDHILL, MINING ENGINEER, SHREWSBURY, has visited professionally the chief mining fields in the world, and is PREPARED TO INSPECT OR ADVISE UPON MINING PROPERTIES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

* * * The MINING JOURNAL (with TWO SUPPLEMENTS) of this day comprises Twenty-eight Pages. Those of our subscribers who may not receive perfect copies can have the omission remedied by application to the office.

* * * With this week's JOURNAL A SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Mr. Warrington Smythe's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Scotch Iron Trade, No. XIX.—New Direct Central-Lift Stamps (illustrated)—Quarterly Sales of Copper Ores—Life of Richard Trevithick—Le Boulenger, and Ballistic Chronometry—Willoughby Spring Stamps—Donald, Atkey, and Co.'s New Stamps—Holcombe Valley Gold Mining Company—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Report—Patent Matters, &c.—Original Correspondence: Arbona Quartz Mine, in California (J. Norton); Geology and Working of the Upper Mississippi Lead Field, by J. V. Phillips (illustrated); Mines and Mining in Colorado (H. B. Grose); Mining Enterprise in Norway (C. Johnson); Pneumatic and Spring Stamps; Ventilation of Ships and Mines; Great Laxey, and its Management; Lead Mining in North Wales; Nant-y-Ricket Mine (D. Price); Tamar Metal Extraction Company (G. Chown); New Wheel Lovell Mining Company; Providence Mines; Wheel Vincent; Approaching Panic, or the Trade of England—its present and Future, No. 1 (T. J. Barnard); Chertsey Consolidated Mining Company; Taquari Gold Mining Company (E. J. Bartlett); Festarene Gold Mining Company; Whitehaven Iron Mines (R. Symons); West Goginan Mine (J. Kito), &c.

* * * With this week's JOURNAL A SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is issued, which contains a Report of the Eberhardt and Aurora Mining Company Meeting; also those of the Burrow and Buton, the Alamlah, Fortuna, the Linars, South Condurow, and the Islay Lead Mining Companies. [These Supplements should accompany each Journal: if any irregularity occurs we shall be glad to forward a copy of either on application being addressed to the office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.]

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, OCT. 18, 1872.

COPPER.				IRON.				
	£	s.	d.		per ton.	£	s.	d.
Best selected... p. ton	92	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	11	5	0	12
Tough cake and tile.	90	0	0	Do, to arrive	11	15	0	0
Sheathing & sheets... 91	0	0	0	Nail rods	12	5	0	0
Bolts	100	0	0	Do, Staffd. in London	13	10	0	0
Bottoms	101	0	0	Do, ditto	13	0	14	0
Old	80	0	0	Hoops, ditto	14	0	15	0
Burra Burra	85	0	0	Bars, at works	12	0	13	0
Wire	0	10	0	Hoops, ditto	13	0	14	0
Tubes	0	10	0	Sheets, single	16	10	0	17
	0	10	0	Pig No. 1, in Wales	7	0	7	10
	0	10	0	Refined metal, ditto	7	0	8	0
	0	10	0	Bars, in London, ditto	11	0	11	0
	0	10	0	Do, Arch. Tyeor Tees	10	0	10	0
	0	10	0	Do, railway, in Wales	11	0	11	0
	0	10	0	Do, Swed. in London	15	0	16	0
	0	10	0	To arrive	15	15	0	16
	0	10	0	Pig. No. 1, in Clyde	5	10	0	6
	0	10	0	Do, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	5	10	0	6
	0	10	0	Do, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b., do.	5	10	0	6
	0	10	0	Railway chairs	5	5	0	6
	0	10	0	Do, spikes	12	10	0	14
	0	10	0	Indian Charcoal Piggs,	7	0	0	8
	0	10	0	in London, p. ton	7	0	0	8
	0	10	0					
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* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. † Add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—The downward tendency of our markets has been partially arrested, and a recovery has taken place in the prices of some metals. The state of business is still too unsettled to say whether the change is more than temporary; the improvement arises more from speculative transactions than from any resuscitation in legitimate enterprise. A feeling of greater security, however, prevails now that the market has been somewhat purged from bad and doubtful dealers; at the same time, there is wanting that regular flow of orders for shipment and consumption to impart undoubted strength and stability to prices. The apprehensions regarding additional stringency in the money market were passing away, but yesterday and to-day there has been an uneasy feeling, and any reduction in the Bank rate would probably exercise a favourable influence. The great improvement in the traffic returns of most of the railways, both at home and abroad, must tend eventually very materially to the development of many branches of trade, and it may be fairly anticipated that for some years to come there will be an annual increase in the demand for metals of all kinds, particularly if production and manufacture can be managed at reasonable prices.

COPPER.—At the early part of the week a slight change for the better came over the market, and sellers were enabled to realise at much higher prices than those quoted in last Friday's report. On Monday the charters from Chili were announced for the first fortnight in September, consisting of 1000 tons only, 100 tons of which is for France—400 tons in bars and 500 tons in ores and regulus. The stock on the Coast is said to be 4500 tons. This report was viewed favourably by the trade, and it produced an immediate effect in sending up prices both for the bars and the ores. Chili bars were sold at 81½ to 82½ cash, and 82½ to 83½ two months; Wallaroo, 87½ to 88½ cash, and 90½ to 91½ two to three months. On Tuesday further business was transacted in Chili, chiefly for speculation, as high as 84½ cash, 85½ one month, 86½ two months, and 87½ three months; Wallaroo, 88½ to 89½ cash, 89½ one month up to 92½ three months, after which the market again dropped, and ultimately became flat, and it then became apparent that the movement was merely spasmodic; and, consequently, a relapse instantly took place, Lota being sold on Thursday as low as 80½. Best selected tin ore was in moderate request for America. For India there is still comparatively little or nothing doing either in wrought or unwrought. Some parcels of Japan have been bought at 85½ to 86½, but buyers are now less eager, and not willing to pay more than 83½ to 84½. The principal features operating against the market at the present time are the heavy stocks of Chili in Liverpool and Swansea—21,000 tons—and Australian in London, and the slackness in the demand for manufactures and yellow metal. To-day prices have further declined, Lota being sold at 78½ and g.o.b. at 82½. Market at the close depressed; Wallaroo, 86½ to 87½.

IRON.—There is no indication of any improvement in the general state of the iron market, orders continue extremely limited in every branch of the trade, and many of the works have very little left on their books to do; even amongst the makers of choice brands there is a dearth of orders; there is such a strong determination evinced on the part of buyers not to pay the exorbitantly enhanced rates any longer, that it is very evident sellers must eventually succumb, and re-adjust their quotations more in conformity with what the altered state of things demand. Unless this is done pretty speedily the works will find themselves now so bare of orders that they will place themselves entirely under the control of the buyers, and be compelled to accept much lower rates than what they would otherwise have to submit to. Sellers must be perfectly well aware of the present artificial state of things, and they will be acting blind to their own interests if they do not immediately reduce their quotations. It is not a matter of 5s. to 10s. per ton that will stimulate the demand, but they must be prepared to concede 2s. to 3s. per ton; in fact, it is now generally admitted that prices were forced up much too high, and that the last two or three advances which took place ought never to have been made. Some disposition has been evinced on the part of the Welsh works to make concessions, and merchant bars have been sold at 11½ to 12½, f.o.b. London, but only in very limited quantities. In Staffordshire many of the makers have modified their rates, and are open to entertain good specifications below current quotations, but that prices are mostly beyond buyers' limits. In Swedish iron there has been second-hand parcels offering at 15½, but no buyers could be found to give this price. Scotch pig have undergone violent fluctuations; at one time 10½ was accepted for mixed numbers, cash, afterwards the market rapidly advanced to 13½. These sudden variations are only to be accounted for by the excited action of "bears and bulls," as there is nothing either in the shipping or the consumptive demand to warrant any rise in price, but on the contrary. According to the makers' prices the market shows a downward tendency. Gartsherrie, No. 1, being now quoted 130s.

SHIPMENTS.	
For the week ending October 14, 1871	Tons 17,968
October 12, 1872	12,251
Decrease	5,717
Total increase since Dec. 25, 1871	67,640 tons.
Imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth:	
For the week ending October 14, 1871	Tons 1,740
October 12, 1872	390
Decrease	1,350
Total decrease for 1872	14,758 tons.

LEAD.—The market is unaltered; sellers are firm at quotations, and as supplies continue moderate prices are like to be maintained. **SPELT.**—In English as well as foreign sellers have realised higher rates; for the former 23½ to 24½, 12s. 6d. has been paid, and for the latter 23½ to 24½, at out ports for special brands. In hard the enquiries are very limited, and prices are easy.

TIN-PLATES.—No change to note in the position of these commodities. Orders are scarce, and withheld in anticipation of lower rates.

TIN.—English remains much about the same as last week. In Straits buyers have come forward and paid increased prices, and 142½ has been realised, but for distant prompt business is reported

below the current value—134½ for December delivery. Billiton has changed hands at 147½ in Holland, Dutch warrants. In Amsterdam, prices being above our market, very little Banca is likely to be imported. The market for Straits closes at 142½.

IRON TRADE.—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—We have to report an advance of 26s. per ton in Scotch pigs this week. The closing price last Friday was 106s. cash. The market opened to-day, Friday, at 130s. sellers cash; 127½, 6d. per ton; closing buyers cash 131s. which leaves a clear gain on the week of 26s. per ton. On Monday prices fluctuated much, the market closing below Friday's prices. Tuesday morning opened better, buyers 110s., ten days fixed, closing buyers 107½ cash. Wednesday's market very firm, buyers 107½, closing strong. Thursday, much excitement, prices having jumped up to 129s. cash. To-day (Friday) the market has been remarkably quiet for all kinds of finished iron during the whole of this week. The specifications given out by the merchants have been for small quantities only, principally nail rods, roofing sheets, and some very small mingham Quarter Day last week. Under ordinary circumstances we seldom have a large business the first week or two after the Birmingham meeting. It is admitted on all hands that the stocks in the hands of the merchants are not large, but the fact cannot be denied that buyers of every class hesitate to give out specifications, and in many instances persistently hold back orders, under the impression which is generally entertained that prices of manufacturers' iron will still be lower quotations offered by these houses, seem to confirm the unfavourable impression in regard to the stability of present rates above referred to which exists in all quarters, and is no doubt the principal cause of the sudden cessation in the demand for iron, which cannot be otherwise than inconvenient to a large number of second-class makers in South Staffordshire. The same degree of languor, however, must be reported in respect to tin-plates, but the makers, one and all, are firm at these fixed rates, and during the last two days a better feeling is manifested, with considerably more business, at 42s. 10c coke, and 48s. 10c charcoal, it being evident that while block tin remains at the present high price tin-plates cannot be sold under these figures. We have had very little business in rails this week; the price in Middlesbrough is 11½. These quotations are higher than other districts, but the Middlesbrough houses have large orders on hand, which will carry them some months into next year, and as pig-iron is scarce and dear here for present delivery these makers will not take lower rates. Some sales were made last week by the Welsh houses at a little less money than the above figure, but there is a better feeling this week. Welsh rails are firmer, and as the great makers in this district have orders on their books for the whole of the winter, Welsh rails will certainly not be sold lower than the laie price; on the other hand, judging from the hardening tendency of the market, as we get nearer Christmas prices may improve. The manufacturers in the Middlesbrough district are reported to be well supplied with orders for bars, plates, and angles; no doubt they have shown more willingness to meet a falling market than some other districts. In Scotland, the manufacturers have adopted the same course, and although prices have been considerably reduced, the large works here are in moderately active operation. The manufacturing trade in North Staffordshire cannot be said to be brisk, still, the masters are doing a steady trade, although profits are curtailed by the late reduction in prices to a considerable extent. In South Staffordshire the makers of leading brands are tolerably well employed, but, as before stated, the second class makers would be glad to receive a better supply of orders. The manufacturing trade in Shropshire is in a more satisfactory state, the old firms being better off for orders for bars and wire rods, which are produced most extensively here; the latter continue in fair demand, so as to keep the wire mills running full time. Pig-iron in England is easier, and lower prices are invariably submitted to, notwithstanding the moderate stocks on the pig banks in Middlesbrough, Wales, Staffordshire, and Shropshire; prices of the raw material are weaker and unsettled, and will, no doubt, gradually continue to give way during the next month or two. The prices of pig iron masters have declared another reduction of 10s. per ton this week. Prices of pig iron better sustained in the hematite districts of Lancashire and West Cumberland than any other part of the United Kingdom, owing to the demand for their produce at the Bessemer steelworks in this and other countries. The Coal Trade remains unchanged, no official reduction in the price having been declared in any of the iron-making districts. It is impossible to say how this market will go; probably another month may enable us to judge with greater certainty of the future course prices may take in this most important element of the iron manufacture and manipulation of all kinds of iron and iron and steel manufactures.—133, Cannon-street, Oct. 18.

COPPER.—(J. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co., Liverpool).—During the fortnight previous 3500 tons bars changed hands at 76½ to 80½ per ton. At the Swansea sale, on October 1, 2126 tons ore, average produce 18½ per cent., realised 15s. 9d. per unit. Arrivals here during the fortnight of the following: 8, A.C. produce: 4, Chica, from Valparaiso, 50 tons regulus; 1, from Chancay, 450 tons bars; 2, Cuzco, from Valparaiso, 50 tons bars; ditto, from Arica, 150 tons Barilla (transit); ditto, from Tongoy, 70 tons bars; ditto, from Guayaquil, 210 tons bars, 95 tons gots. At Swansea, nil. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, are estimated at—

Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingot.	Barilla.
Liverpool	130	13,310	878	40
Swansea	16	2498	5,480	100
Total	16	2628	18,790	978
Representing about 21,000 tons fine copper, against 17,700 tons Oct. 15, 1871; 21,100 tons Oct. 1870; and 16,000 tons Oct. 15, 1869.				

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—After the issue of our report on 10th inst., the market, under the influence of a rise in the Bank rate to 6 per cent., became suddenly most depressed, and with the pressure, to sell prices generally gave way 3s. to 4s. per ton. At this point buyers came forward, and a large business at once took place at 7½ to 7½ for Chili bars, Lota, and good brands, with sales reported for immediate cash at even lower prices. The announcement on Friday last that the whole quantity of English copper (925 tons) offered by tender on that day was sold at current rates, thus removing this incubus from the market, gave speculators courage, which was increased by the cablegram from Chili in advance of the mail of Sept. 17, advising charters for the fortnight equal to 1000 tons of pure copper (500 tons in bars, and 400 tons in regulus) for England, and 100 tons bars for the Continent. Chili bars speedily recovered to 83½, the quotation ruling at the beginning of this month, and for extended prompt 85½ to 87½ paid. In Wallaroo and Burra cake a corresponding movement took place, with sales for cash as low as 84½, up to 89½, and 91½ to 92½ one to three months prompt. English tough and best selected have offered at most irregular prices, though for the latter there has been a demand for shipment to America, amounting to several hundred tons, at about 92½ per ton.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been firmer this week, and more business doing, notwithstanding that the dealers have been occupied with the settlement of the fortnightly account. Tin, after falling to 137½, has advanced to 142½, and copper has recovered fully 6½ per ton; and yet at the sale of ores in Cornwall, on Thursday, the standard declined 2½ 10s. The ores sold, 3579 tons, realised the sum of 13,103½ 7s. 6d., or an average of 3½ 14s. per ton.

The shares mostly dealt in have been New Rosewarne, Dolcoath, Wheal Grenville, East Lovell, South Condurow, Great Laxey, Van Cor-sols, West Tankerville, Wheal Argus, West Basset, New West Rosewarne, Hingston Down, Parys Mountain, Old Bottle Hill, Wheal Uny, West Frances, Tincroft, Carn Brea, Trumpet Consols, Providence Mines, East Caradon, and a few others. New Rosewarne, 6½ to 6½; at the meeting the accounts, charging up all the machinery, including stamps not yet delivered on the mine, showed a debit balance of 2391½ 7s. 6d., and a call of 2500½ (10s. per share) was made. The tin sold from one pair of stamps in little more than six weeks was 15 tons 3 qrs., at 89½ 10s. per ton, equal 1346½ 13s. The agents estimate the ore already discovered in the mine at 20,000½, and hope to sell 45 tons before the next meeting. During the past quarter the expenses for machinery, dressing-floors, cleaning-house, &c., have been very heavy, and for the next three months they will be high, though the sale of tin promised will leave a good profit, and enable a dividend to be declared in January. After this the expenses will be lessened considerably. Bickford's shaft, to see the bottom of which the company was originally started, was forked to the 84 a few days before the meeting, and the agents find a large quantity of tin ground left standing that will pay well to stoep. This is an important point gained, and the bottom of the shaft, the 94, will be seen in about a fortnight. The bottom of this shaft and the 94 west are, the agents state, known to be productive. Wheal Grenville advanced on Friday to 9½ 10; the agents state they are now in a position to put a value on the lode in the 149 cross-cut, which is steadily improving, and worth 20½ per fathom. Cook's Kitchen, 27 to 29; at the meeting in Cornwall a dividend of 15s. per share was declared. West Frances, 15 to 17; a dividend of 5s. was declared; accounts not yet received.

Dolcoath shares have been dealt in at 67½ to 72½; at the two-monthly meeting the accounts showed a profit on the two months' working of 75

West Rosewarne, 6 to 6½; the engine here has been set to work, and in a short time they will commence stamping and sending tin to market. The lode in the deep adit east is 8 ft. wide, worth 70¢ per fathom; west, 30¢ per fathom.

Great Laxey, 14½ to 15½; the strike here is at an end, and the men now at work; we also understand that the new lease is to be for 30 instead of 21 years, and the new term not to commence till Oct. 10, 1873; the dead rent is to be 100¢ per annum, instead of 400¢, as at first proposed. Great North Laxey, ½ to ¾; North Levant, 15 to 17; Parys Mountain, 1½ to 2; Pennerley, 1½ to 2½; Perkins Beach, ½ to 1; Plympton, 1 to 1½; Providence Mines, 21 to 22; Roman Gravel, 17 to 18; Rookhope Valley, 2½ to 3. South Condurrow, 6½ to 7; at the meeting a call of 5s. per share was made. South Crofty, 65 to 70; South Roman Gravel, ½ to 1½; Tankerville, 15 to 16; Tincroft, 55 to 60; Trumpet Consols, 13 to 15; Van, 36 to 39. Van Consols, 4½ to 5½; the agent reports that the mine is looking well, and ore ground opening out fast. West Basset, 9½ to 10; West Chiverton, 8½ to 9½; West Great Work, 1 to 1½; West Polbreen, 4 to 4½; West Seton, 65 to 70. West Tankerville shares have been largely dealt in, and advanced to 4½, leaving off at 4½ to 4½. West Tolgus, 20 to 25; Wheel Jane, 8 to 9; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 14 to 15; Wheel Seton, 20 to 22½; Wheel Uny, 5½ to 5½; Wheel Argus, 1½ to 2; North Treleigh Wood, 2½ to 3. New Beldon, ½ to ¾; this mine, as will be seen from the report, is much improving. Penstruthal, 1½ to 2, and mine much improved. Excelsior, 5s. to 10s. Green Harth, 4 to 5; it is stated that the mine is as rich as ever, and that they are laying sleepers for tramway on solid lead ore.

The Silkestone Fall Colliery Company (Limited) notify that the third quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. per annum will be paid on the 24th inst.

Among Foreign Mines, large transactions have taken place in Wheal Emma, and they leave off 22½ to 23; Don Pedro North del Rey, 14s. to 16; Eberhardt and Aurora, 6½ to 7½; Frontino and Bolivia, ½ to 1; New Quebrada, 3½ to 4; Pacific, 3½ to 3½; San Pedro, 4 to 4½; Utah, 2 to 2½; Thornhill Reef, 1½ to 1½.

Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co. notify that the half-yearly coupon, No. 1, due on Nov. 1 next, on the Western Union Telegraph Company of the United States of America Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Building Bonds will be paid at the fixed exchange of 4d. per dollar, equal to 7½ per cent. (less income tax), on and after that date. The Scrip Certificates of the Paris and Decatur Railroad Company Issue of 2400 Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of 100¢ sterling each, or \$500, will be delivered in exchange for the banker's receipts on presentation at the banking-house of Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co. The traffic receipts of the Erie Railway Company for the first week in October amount to \$413,183, and for the second week \$410,295. Bishoffshelm's Certificates for Erie shares are 40½ to 40½.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been rather more active. Tin mines are in demand at the close at improved quotations, and copper mines are enquired for on the comparatively healthy tone of the market for that metal. American descriptions have fluctuated to a considerable extent.

Emma shares, after advancing to 24½ fell to 20½, and close 22½ to 23; it will be seen by the Chairman's account of his visit to the mine (which appears elsewhere) that he went most carefully through each successive floor, examining the walls everywhere, and particularly in the portion where the Illinois experts swore in evidence there was a break in the vein; the judge himself having examined the mine was not deceived by it. The floor below is open, and there the connection is so plainly all through in splendid ore that the Chairman doubts if any expert could be found to support the theory of a separate vein. The quantity of ore everywhere seems immense. He did not attempt any measurement, and even if he could it appeared unnecessary. It is so easily worked that a man with a pick can take down 8 or 10 tons per day, and it is so heavy that seven cubic feet weigh a ton—thus taking out 100 or even 1000 tons makes but a small impression upon what is now in sight. It is added that it would be impossible for anyone to go through the mine without coming away convinced that the shareholders possessed a splendid property, and that, large as the purchase price was, it will be abundantly recouped.

Camp Floyd, after being quoted 10½, close firm, and in demand at 11½ to 11½. The latest advices from the mines of an official character are that at all points reported on the values were fully maintained, and that an improvement had taken place in No. 3 incline. The returns for the September workings are due early next week. The mill is working regularly, and turning out bullion. Flagstaff, 16 to 16½; the product for the last week is 81 tons of bullion, maintaining the net yield of 700¢ per day; a remittance of 8000¢ was yesterday received from the superintendent. The dividend will be posted on Tuesday. Last Chance, ½ to 1 prem.; about 6 tons of ore are being raised daily; the grade is much higher than from any other mine in Utah.

Richmond Consolidated, 5½ to 6½; the weekly return is \$7100, from 150 tons of ore. Eberhardt shares have been in better request, and close at 6½ to 7½; the details of the general meeting are reported in another column. Since the meeting the gentlemen who promoted the amendment and demanded a poll have intimated their willingness to withdraw it if the board would receive, as an addition to their number, two gentlemen of position holding a substantial interest in the company. The two gentlemen proposed being Mr. Wm. Baxter and Mr. W. T. Allen, the board felt no hesitation in acceding to this request, and will, therefore, formally resume the meeting as an adjourned meeting on Tuesday to take the withdrawal of the amendment; and will give notice of a new meeting, to legally elect the gentlemen proposed. The date of such meeting they will endeavour to fix at such a time, probably five or six weeks later, as will give opportunity for Mr. Thos. Phillpotts, the manager, to arrive from Nevada, and so enable the shareholders to hear that gentleman. South Aurora, 12 to 13.

In Hydraulic Mines, Malpas shares are 2½ to 2½, and a good deal of enquiry for the shares. Rica, 1-16th to 3-16ths prem., and a large business doing. Birdseye, 2½ to 3; the agent has made arrangements for a supply of water for the whole year; the work is going ahead in the tunnel quite satisfactorily. Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 3½. Holcombe Valley, 1 to 1½; Mr. John Haley leaves London for Holcombe Valley on Tuesday, to take charge of the company's property, as general manager. Mr. Haley is a thorough practical miner and millman, and will develop the property, and bring it to results, at the earliest possible moment. A description of the property will be found in another column.

Lead Mines have been represented by Van at 37 to 39. Van Consols shares have been in active request, and close 5 to 5½ firm. East Van, 7½ to 8. West Tankerville shares have been in demand at 4½ to 4½, and Assheton at 4 to 4½. Great Laxey shares have advanced to 14½, 15½, on the announcement of the termination of the strike. Bog, 1½ to 2; the engine-shaft is secure as far as down, and in a fair state for good progress for the coming week, and as soon as the new rope is fixed sinking will go on with greater dispatch. The pitches are yielding much as usual. Blende sold on Oct. 17, 80 tons, at 14½, 13s. 6d. per ton. Pennerley, 23 to 3. Blende sold on Oct. 17, 20 tons, at 4½, 3s. 6d. The lode in the 130, east of the engine-shaft, is small. The lode in the level west is producing saving work. The Warm Water lode, in the 70 east, is worth ½ ton lead per fathom; in the same level west 1½ ton per fathom, and improving. The level west, on Big Ore lode, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 60 east, on Warm Water lode, is worth 1½ ton. The lode in No. 1 winze, below the 40, is worth 3 to 4 tons per fathom. Potter's Pit: The 45 west is making good progress. We have sampled 75 tons of lead, for sale on Oct. 23. Perkins Beach, ½ to 1; the south cross-cut is still in white stone, interspersed with lime, spar, and spots of ore. The ground is very congenial for bearing large quantities of ore.

In Tin Mines, a general improvement has taken place, and a large business has been done at higher prices in Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, and East Lovell. The gradually improving condition of the last-named mine has induced some good buying, and the price close 17½ to 18½, firm. New Lovell have also met with enquiry, at 2½ to 2½, and South Condurrow at 6½ to 7.

In Copper Mines, the only feature worthy of note is the advance in Cape Copper shares, which close 23 to 24; New Quebrada, 3 to 3½; Russia Copper, 5½ to 5½.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—
Bog, 1½ to 2; Carn Brea, 15 to 15½; Devon Great Consols, 6 to 7; East Caradon, 4½ to 5; East Wheel Lovell, 17½ to 18½; East Van, 7½ to 8; Great Laxey, 14½ to 15½; Great Wheel Vry, 4½ to 5; Marke Valley, 5½ to 6; North Bolder,

10 to 15; Pennerley, 2½ to 3; Parys Mountain, 1½ to 1½; Roman Gravel, 16½ to 17½; South Condurrow, 6½ to 7 (all paid); Tankerville, 14½ to 15½; Tincroft, 55 to 60; Van, 37 to 39; Van Consols, 5 to 5½; West Chiverton, 8 to 9; West Tankerville, 4½ to 5½; Alamillos, 1 to 1½; Almada and Tiritio, ½ to 1; Anglo Argentine, 4½ to 5½; Australasian, 15 to 16; 18 per cent. preference, ½ to 1½; Anglo-Brazilian, ½ to 1½; Australian, 15 to 16; 18 per cent. preference, ½ to 1½; Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 3; Camp Floyd, 11½ to 11½; Cape Copper, 16 to 18 prem.; Chonates Consolidated, ¾ to ¾; ditto, 1½ to 1½; Colorado Terrible, 2½ to 3; Copiapo, 2 to 3; Don Pedro, ½ dis. to par.; Eberhardt, 6½ to 7½; Eclipse, 1-16 to 3-16; Emma, 22½ to 23; Flagstaff, 16 to 16½; Fortuna, 3½ to 3½; Frontino and Bolivia, ½ to ¾; General Mining Association, 7 to 9; General Brazilian, 1-16 to 3-16; Gold Run, ¾ to 1; Kapunda, ¾ to ¾ dis.; Linars, 2½ to 3; London and California, 1½ to 1½; Lusitania, 2 to 2½; Malpas, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Pacific, 3½ to 3½; Panulillo, 4 to 4½; Pestana, ¾ to ¾; Pontgibaud, 19 to 22; Port Phillip, ¾ dis. to par.; Rica, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Richmond Consolidated, 5½ to 6½; Rossa Grande, (1½) paid, ¾ to ¾ dis.; Russia Copper, 5½ to 5½; Scottish Australian, ¾ to 1; Silver Plume, 1½ to 2; St. John del Rey, 15 to 16; Sierra Buttes, 3½ to 4; South Aurora, 13½ to 14½; Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 3½; United Mexican, 2½ to 3; Utah, 2½ to 2½; Vancouver Coal, ¾ to 1½ prem.; York Peninsula, ¾ to ¾; Yudanmutana, ¾ to 1.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—Business upon our Stock Exchange during the past week has been very dull, and no disposition to enter into fresh transactions, owing to the high rate for money, and the uncertainty which at present hangs over the money market. Government Funds are somewhat lower, and have declined ¼ to ¾ per cent. India 4 per cent. stock is also rather low, and has fallen ½ per cent. Foreign funds are low. Erie shares have advanced 2 per cent.; Spanish stock, ¾. American Bonds are firm, and do not fluctuate much; held more for investment than speculation. Bank shares are not very firm. Bank of Ireland stock receded ¼ per cent. Hibernian and Munster remain firm, at last prices. National are dull, and have declined ¼. Provincials are ½ lower. Royals are firm. City of Dublin Steam stock advanced ¼. Glasgow shares are in demand, at 67. Dundalk are weak, at 73. Mine shares have attracted a good deal of attention. Cape Coppers have advanced about 2½ per share. Connore stock is dull. Killaloe States dull, sellers at 18s.; Mining Company of Ireland firm, at 9½. Wicklow Coppers have advanced about ¾, but have gone higher. This has been owing to the recommendation of a 3s. 6d. dividend, which has been confirmed by the auditors and the shareholders at the meeting to be held about Nov. 9. Telegraph shares are firm. Alliance Gas shares remain very quiet, and have not much animation in them. Dublin Tramway shares are dull, at 6½. Railway shares are rather dull. Belfast and Northern Company steady, at 64. Cork and Bandon have advanced to 37, from 35½. Belfast Junction stock and Drogheda stock are both dull. Wicklow stock declined to 7½, from 7½. Great Southern and Western shares advanced ¾ per cent. Midland Great Western shares advanced ¾ per cent. Waterford and Limerick firm. Railway preference and debenture stocks firm, at last prices; not much doing in them. The week's traffic returns are not so good as this time last year. Tramway receipts are not so good on 9 miles as they were on 5½.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3579 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 13,103 7s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 103 15s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 3 14s.; quantity of fine copper, 219 tons 11 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Sept. 19.	3567	1018 17	0	5 ½	12s. 5d.	£82 1 6
Oct. 3.	2574	100 17	0	7 ½	4 10	£2 14 0
17.	3579	103 15	0	6 ½	3 14	£0 0 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 2 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 2d.

The PHOENIX QUICKSILVER COMPANY is about to be introduced. The mines, which are in successful operation, are situated in Pope Valley, Napa county, California, about 73 miles from San Francisco. Mr. Francis Fowler, M.I.C.E., managing engineer of the Mammoth Copperopolis Mines, estimates the value of the net produce at 151,000¢ per annum, which upon the capital of 200,000¢ will be equal to a dividend of 75 per cent. per annum. This estimate is based on the supposition of working only two furnaces, reducing together 40 tons of ore daily, assaying on an average 4 per cent. of mercury, which is considered to be a low estimate, judging from the assays. By increasing the number of furnaces, and further development of the mine, Mr. Fowler is sure this return may be largely increased. It is explained that the American company have been induced to sell their interest in the property, already producing large profits, from the fact that with the exception of one large shareholder its members are principally small shareholders, and that difficulties have arisen in obtaining the additional capital required to develop the mine, chiefly in consequence of high rates of interest prevailing in California.

The TAMAR METAL EXTRACTION COMPANY, with a capital of 12,000¢, in shares of 1¢ each, is in course of formation to acquire without any cash payment the lease of the Lower Tamar Smelting Works, and the exclusive right of working the mineralised surface deposits, estimated to contain over 250,000¢ worth of silver alone, besides other metals. The works are conveniently situated on the Tamar, 10 miles above Plymouth, so that coals, salt, and the materials requisite in the successful and profitable carrying on of the business can be obtained with the utmost facility. It is estimated that the flues, stack, &c., cost the old company upwards of 20,000¢. It is considered that the first call of 10s. per share will make such returns and profits that dividends can forthwith be paid, leaving the remaining 3000¢ to extend the works without having to devote the profits for that purpose. It is explained in the prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal, that it fortunately happens that one of the chief ingredients used in the process is salt, and that salt water is in the case close at hand. From a careful estimate of expenses and income, in which every contingency is provided for, the profits are brought out at 44½ p. per day, so that calculating only 300 working days per year the profit will be considerably over 100 per cent. per annum upon the entire capital, and by expending the remaining 3000¢ nearly three times the quantity could be treated, with more than a corresponding increase of profit.

TO CAPITALISTS—TIN MINERS.

WANTED TO KNOW, the LATEST IMPROVED MODE OF SMELTING STREAM TIN ORE, the average cost of furnaces, and price of labour per ton for smelting at the mouth of the mine, Address, B. TUCK, 129, High-street, Lowestoft.

BOSCAWELL DOWNS.

FOR SALE, to close an account, FIFTY SHARES. Price, £4 per share. Address, "T," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the WHOLE, or PART, of a VALUABLE TIN MINE. For particulars, apply to Mr. EDWARD BETTELEY, No. 25, Cheltenham-place, Plymouth.

ON SALE, 50 SHARES IN PEN-YR-HENBLAS LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), £1 fully paid, £2 5s. per share—good investment; 50 TERRAS TIN, £3 10s. per share; 100 SHARES LEADS AND YORKSHIRE SHODDY, MANURE, AND SUPERPHOSPHATE COMPANY (LIMITED), £1 fully paid, £1 10s. per share. Address, "W," 8, Kendal-lane, Leeds.

FOR SALE, SOUTH CLEVELAND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED)—TEN £20 SHARES, fully paid. Price £19 per share. The dividend for the first half-year was 5 per cent. Apply to LAXINGTON and PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street.

ONE-HALF OF A VALUABLE ROYALTY FOR SALE, containing HEMATITE ORE, LEAD, and deposits of FIRE-CLAY, and FINE WHITE REFRACTORY SAND, suitable for lining furnaces or for glass making. Two miles from a railway station. Satisfactory reasons for disposal. For particulars, address "Cynthia," N2, Victoria Parkway, Chester.

M. R. WILLIAM WARD (Late Ward and Littlewood), CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C., DEALS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND SHARES, for cash or the account.

M. R. J. GREGORY, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

M. R. C. A. POWELL, STOCK AND MINING SHARE DEALER, No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. References exchanged.—Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

M. R. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

M. R. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C. Mr. H. M. advises an immediate purchase of ALL-Y-CRIB shares for a great rise in price.

H. W. ASHLANT, 17, PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., SHARE DEALER, has BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—East Van, Great Laxey, New North Van, Rookhope Valley, San Pedro, Van Consols, Grenville, Pennerley.

MESSRS. HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 235 AND 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. GREGORY, WHITAKER, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, AND GENERAL FINANCIERS, 51, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON. Business transacted in all Marketable Securities at closest prices.

THE HARLECH MINING COMPANY. TO THE SHAREHOLDERS. Will these SHAREHOLDERS who are FAVOURABLE to having a THOROUGH INVESTIGATION INTO THE MANAGEMENT of the above company COMMUNICATE at once with me, preparatory to immediate action? E. SMITHURST, Long Row, Nottingham.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—
BLENDE.—CALCINED AND RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate).
LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES.
ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.
SILVER-LEAD, BULLION, HARD LEAD, &c.
SULPHATE OF LEAD, ASHES, SLAGS, &c.
I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired. Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

ARE PURCHASERS OF
HARD LEAD, LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS,
TIN AND TERNE ASHES, and
DROSS or REFUSE, containing COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or ANTIMONY.

Mr. E. H. MORTON, F.C.S.,

ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST,

DOCK STREET,

NEWPORT, MONMOUTH.

Mr. CARL JOHNSON,

MINING AGENT,

DRONTHEIM, NORWAY.

Has FOR SALE, the following MINES, FREE OF COMMISSION:—

10 GOOD IRON MINES, situated within 6 yards to 6½ English miles of a capital harbour. Any quantity of the very best ore can be obtained and sent down partway on lakes and rivers.
2 SILVER-LEAD MINES, 650 yards from the sea, one lode at present 18 inches broad, a copper lode is also in progress.
1 COPPER MINE, lode 3 inches.
10 PYRITES MINES, 600 yards from a good harbour, ore of the best quality, and in abundance.
1 QUARTZ (MARBLE) QUARRY, 50 yards from the sea. Blocks in any sizes can be taken out.
No expensive drifts, or shafts, or mining operations, will be required at first. To be sold at very low prices. Would not object to take some shares as part payment. Good samples and full particulars, with sketch, will be sent on application. N.B.—Only respectable parties will be dealt with.

MESSRS. THOMAS BORLAZE AND CO.,

MINERAL, ENGINEERING, FINANCIAL, AND

GENERAL AGENTS,

Respectfully announce their readiness to INSPECT, VALUE, REPORT, and ADVISE, confidentially, INVESTORS on any matter in the above capacities. Unquestionable references and securities offered where required.

Dated October 7th, 1872.

Sir,—Through your next invaluable Journal kindly allow me to inform speculating and permanent investors that I have in the last nine months made a GENERAL SURVEY OF DEVON AND CORNWALL, thus completing my arduous Geological Survey of all classes of Mineral and other Properties in Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, which, coupled with almost a life-long experience in Mining, enables me to confidently advise them into what they may somewhat safely embark.

While sincerely thanking my clients for their long-continued patronage and confidence, and casual correspondents for their favourable regards, as I have already privately intimated to them, I now publicly announce my association with a gentleman of high personal attainments and undoubted qualifications to fully cope with this class of increasing demands, so that in future all communications addressed to—

MESSRS. THOMAS BORLAZE AND CO.,

MINERAL, ENGINEERING, AND FINANCIAL AGENCY,

OFFICES,—ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL,

Will receive our careful attention and reply, unbiassed by individual or market influences.

THOMAS BORLAZE.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 15—South Darren	20	£19 7 6	Sheldon, Bush, and Co.	
17—Willoughby	10	12 15 0	Adam Eytan.	
—Roman Gravel	175	14 8 0	Walker, Parker, and Co.	

BLENDE.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 17—Bog	80	£4 13 6	Tindale Spelter Co.	
—Pennerley	20	4 3 6	ditto	

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Oct. 11—New Pembroke	12 17 1 19	£86 0 0	£1106 18 0	—	
12—Wheal Uny	8 16 0 27	£5 17 6	756 14 8	Bisscoe.	
—So. Condurrow	2 14 1 9	£3 5 0	226 3 0	Bolito.	
14—ditto	14 4 1 8	£3 5 0	1153 8 2	Tamar Co.	
—Wheal Jane	25 0 0 0	£1 7 6	—	Tregoning.	
—Wheal Seton	15 0 0 0	£5 12 6	—	ditto	
—Balmynhear	7 0 0 0	79 2 6	—	ditto	
—Wheal Vincent	6 0 0 0	79 7 6	—	ditto	
—ditto	4 0 0 0	68 0 0	—	Bolito.	
—New Birch Tor	3 0 0 0	68 2 6	—	Pennell Co.	
16—Penhalls	8 16 0 10	£6 5 0	759 7 3	Daubuz.	
—Boscawell Downs	8 0 0 0	75 7 6	603 0 0	Bolito.	
—ditto	8 0 0 0	75 7 6	603 0 0	Calemick.	

COPPER ORES.

Date.	Mines.	T. c. q.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 3—Caldbeck Fells	1 12 3	£20 17 6	Bibby, Sons, & Co.	
—ditto	7 6 0	5 16 0	ditto	
—ditto	3 18 1	1 7 6	ditto	
—New Pembroke	51 0 0	£226 6 3	(including carriage).	

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Oct. 2, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Oct. 17.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	109	£2 0 0	Marke Valley	21	£1 3 0
ditto	102	1 12 0	Glasgow Caradon	91	5 4 6
ditto	100	1 15 0	ditto	66	6 3 6
ditto	95	1 14 6	ditto	79	7 0 6
ditto	91	1 12 6	ditto	67	4 15 6
ditto	84	3 19 0	Hington Down	109	3 5 6
ditto	79	3 5 6	ditto	73	3 3 0
ditto	71	4 4 6	ditto	66	2 19 0
ditto	68	1 15 6	ditto	52	3 11 0
ditto	63	2 11 0	Gawton	92	1 14 0
ditto	62	1 8 6	ditto	81	0 16 6
ditto	41	1 12 6	ditto	89	2 3 6
ditto	40	5 0 6	ditto	20	7 2 0
ditto	11	4 13 0	Phoenix	90	3 11 0
ditto	9	2 6 6	ditto	70	6 8 6
South Caradon	90	3 12 6	ditto	48	1 12 0
ditto	72	8 9 6	ditto	40	2 19 0
ditto	68	9 16 0	East Caradon	56	4 6 6
ditto	64	3 3 0	ditto	54	4 3 6

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SPENCER'S PUDDLING-FURNACE.—In the mention of a working model of this machine, which was exhibited at the ironmasters' quarterly meeting, it was described as hand-worked. Mr. Alexander Smith, the agent, writes to say that this is incorrect, and that the machine is driven by steam-power, like other revolving furnaces.

LEAD.—Would any of your readers inform me, through the medium of your valuable Journal, the price of lead ore, pig-lead, and mining labour in 1875. This information would very much oblige—J. D.

EAST ROCKS IRON COMPANY.—It would be very satisfactory to several contemplating shareholders if some independent practical man, acquainted with the locality, would give some reliable information respecting this hematite iron ore mine. All may be true that is reported, but confirmation is desirable.—J. K.

TROY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—In answer to your correspondent "R. A.," whose enquiry appeared in last week's Journal, I can tell him that I have heard from private sources that the Troy Mines never looked so well as at the present time. The manager, Mr. Newton, will be in England in November. "R. A." can then have information from the Troy manager himself.—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE UTAH.—Will you allow me to ask through the Journal—and I hope that some one who is able to answer my question will do so—1. Whether the mine is certainly able to supply sufficient ore to keep three or four additional furnaces going? and 2. In case it is, whether any steps have been taken towards the erection of these? Mr. Murphy is apparently working the present furnace at a profit, and it is clear that the whole question of success depends on whether there is a sufficiency of ore to supply furnaces possessing (say) four times the present smelting power.—A SMALL SHAREHOLDER.

CASTLE CARN DOCHAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Can any reader give me information as to this mine? What has become of the secretary? Where are the company's offices? The shareholders during the past four years have heard nothing of the concern, myself amongst them as a considerable shareholder; and having purchased my shares in 1865 at a very large premium, I have long searched in vain both for the offices and the secretary, and can find neither.—GEORGE SCOTT.

GREEN HURTH.—"A Constant Reader."—Some remarks will appear next week.

PAWTON IRON MINE.—"Hematite Ore" will oblige by writing to Capt. T. Parkyn, Roche, Cornwall, who wishes to communicate with him.

Receive 1.—"J. H. C."—"A. R."—"W. C."—"E. R."—"J. G. S." (Madrid)—"M."—"G. L. C."—"J. B."—"T. J. B."—"A Cautious One."

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

BEST MINING MACHINERY AND TOOLS.—A short time since a Correspondent of the *Mining Journal*, wishing to obtain particulars of the most approved Machinery and Tools used in Mining Operations, the names of their manufacturers and prices, offered a Premium of Twenty Pounds for the best Essay on the subject. The reading of the papers sent in for competition, and the selection of the best one for the prize, has been undertaken by Mr. J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., of the Cornwall Miners' Association, and Captain JOSIAH THOMAS, of Dolcoath. The latest period for receiving essays in competition has been fixed for Monday, Nov. 25, 1872, previous to which date they should be forwarded to Mr. J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Association, Falmouth. A selection of the Essays will appear in the Journal.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

THE SOUTH WALES LOCK-OUT.

The result of the position taken by the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Miners at the recent conference at Wall-sall has been a determination on the part of the ironmasters of South Wales to close their works and pits until such time as the colliers show a more conciliatory disposition than they have done of late, and for that purpose a month's notice has been given all the workmen. Under such circumstances we cannot congratulate Mr. Halliday and his confederates on the policy they have adopted, and which has led to such a very serious step as that of locking out between 50,000 and 60,000 men in the midst of the winter season. However, as the delegates of the miners appear to have thrown down the gauntlet by supporting the unjust demands made for increased wages, and it having been taken up with a promptitude which bespeaks determination, we must accept the antagonism of the employers and employees as complete—*un fait accompli*. We can well understand the amount of loss the ironmasters will sustain by adopting the course they have done, and the amount of misery that will be brought to the doors—as it too often has been before—of thousands of at present comfortable households, and the ruin, or something close akin to it, of many of the tradesmen, whose entire business and support depends upon the custom of the ironworker and the collier.

As to the actual cause of the lock-out, it may be stated that it bears directly on the arbitration which took place in the early part of the year, when Mr. McDonald appeared for the miners. It was then agreed that the prices paid to the steam coal colliers should be the same as was given to the men working in the mines belonging to the ironmasters. That agreement has been to some extent so far maintained, but recent demands for a very large increase of wages on the part of those engaged in the pits belonging to the ironmasters, and which, if conceded, would have influenced all the others, having been made, and as in the present state of the trade they could not be granted, the result has been the threatened lock-out. Such, in brief terms, is a resume of the facts connected with what promises to be one of the most serious struggles between capital and labour that has taken place for many years past. Unfortunately, as is usually the case in all such disputes, the greatest sufferers are those who have no voice in the matter. The wives and children of the men will have to undergo such privations as are painful to contemplate; and as the past history of such struggles have left too many records of demoralisation and irreparable ruin, for which no after success will atone, we look forward to the approaching season with grave apprehensions indeed. And for all those sacrifices, even in the event of success, what would be gained? Some increase of wages that could only be temporary; for, as the prices of both iron and coal are now falling, even the present rate of wages to miners and others cannot be maintained. During the last few months the advance of wages paid to colliers has been 35 to 50 per cent. in excess of what they were in the early part of the year, consequent upon the high prices paid for coal; but when those prices fall—and the tide has already set in that direction—wages will have to go down in the same proportion.

The question then naturally arises with regard to the lock-out as to the sources from which the men and their families are to be supported for an indefinite period. On it we join issue with Mr. Halliday, president of the Amalgamated Association; and, in the first place, must deny his right to make the assertion that the men would receive the support of the National Association. This we find to have been a most unwarrantable declaration on the part of Mr. Halliday, and one that will be condemned by the body he so pledged the support of at its next meeting we have no doubt. Mr. Halliday, in making such a reckless assertion, no doubt had a two-fold object in view: it was an intimation to the masters that, supported by such numbers, the fight could be prolonged by the Association for almost any length of time, and to the unfortunate men that they would be well maintained so long as they stood staunch to the Amalgamated. Doubting the accuracy of Mr. Halliday's statement with regard to the support promised, we put the question to two of the leading members of the council of the National Association, and they indignantly repudiated the assertion of that gentleman. Indeed, so far from receiving the aid of the National Association, they said they did not believe in Mr. Halliday's tactics, and would not endorse the action he had taken. They were also of opinion that, since he had promoted the battle without asking the advice of other associations, he would have to fight it out with his own forces. At the recent conference Mr. Halliday made a great deal of the progress

made by the Association, and boasted of having in hand a fund of 4500*l*. Large, however, as that sum may appear, yet it is in every way insignificant when looked at from the simple point of view as to how much each member has at stake. The 4500*l*. of dividend amongst the members gives less than 1*s*. 3*d*. to each! Of course, it will be said that levies will be made on all the members; but it is one thing making levies and a different one paying them. With regard to the hastily-gathered recruits of Mr. Halliday, drawn from different parts of England and Wales, it will be found, so far as regards more than one-half, that they joined the Association, not for the purpose of paying towards the supporting of others in voluntary idleness, but in the hope of bettering themselves by striking for an advance of wages, and being supported by the other members of the Union. To make levies, then, on such men will be found to result in showing that numbers are not always strength. Those who joined the Association in the expectation of receiving are not likely to be forced into paying, and the postponement of their own claims for an indefinite period. Mr. Halliday is as well aware of those facts as we are—as all the associations are. There is, however, yet time for him to withdraw from the position he has taken up, for on every ground it is indefensible. He can even now hold back from plunging the miners of South Wales and their families into a sea of misery and want in the most inclement season by allowing the men to work on the terms formerly agreed upon, as the present time is most inopportune for demanding an increase of wages. Let Mr. Halliday marshal his forces as early as possible, and if he will not endeavour to prevent the lock-out, tell the men what sum weekly he can ensure them, and for how long. A heavy responsibility rests upon him and the council or executive of the Amalgamated Association; and, as failure can only end in their own discomfiture, and show how powerless they are, yet capable of inflicting irreparable injury upon thousands, we would ask them to pause and well consider what the end of the contest, should it still be persisted in, is likely to be.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF COLLIERY WINDING GEAR.

At the Mimmins Colliery, at Willenhall, belonging to Mr. Matthew Tildesley, some winding machinery has just been put up, which is attracting much attention in the locality, and that deserves to be widely known, for it seems to be applicable to pits of which the depth is not very considerable. The machinery embraces not only compact winding gear, but likewise the means of preventing overwinding, that merit the consideration of colliery engineers. Boiler, engine, and winding gear are all at the pit's mouth, and cover a space of only a few yards square. The engine and boiler are both under one roof; the grate is constructed so as to effect complete combustion, notwithstanding that the slack used has hitherto been regarded as bank refuse. The boiler is vertical, and possesses a large heating surface of 250 ft. The engine also is vertical, bolted to a frame standing on one side of the shaft mouth, where it works direct a drum fixed over the pit on another frame. On the opposite side of the shaft is the fly-wheel, and to this wheel there is attached a break, which securely grips it until the engineman is at his post, which is at the side of the banksman. To release the break, the principle in use in the North of England has been adopted—the engineman, directly that he takes his stand in the position assigned to him, working by his own weight the lever which disengages the brake. To stop the fly-wheel and to apply the break he has, therefore, only to remove his foot. To the lever, by which the break is applied to the fly-wheel, Mr. Tildesley has attached an iron bar, through which the draw chain runs, and so soon as the skip reaches the required height at the top of the shaft the action of the bar locks the fly-wheel in the grip of the brake, and keeps the skip securely suspended at that point. Owing to the use of the open grate the fire is understood to require renewal only once in about two or three hours. The whole of the apparatus presents a strong contrast to the noisy winding machinery generally adopted in South Staffordshire, and the absence of smoke, together with the apparent impossibility of colliers' lives being sacrificed by the negligence or the oversight of the engineman in working his engine too long whilst men are ascending, seem to us to give to the improvement the importance which, now the New Mines Act is about to be put into operation, should attract the notice of the colliery people of this district.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT MORLEY.

The facts that came out at the inquest, on Saturday, upon the 32 men and boys who were killed by the explosion at the Morley Main deep pit, under the circumstances sketched in the Journal last week, seem like a repetition of the narrative of the explosion at Talke-o'-the-Hill. Here, as there, we have the persistent use of tobacco, and the offence winked at by those who should have reported it; and here, as there, we have the possession by the colliers of keys and nails wherewith to open the lamps to get the requisite fire for the pipes. We wondered at the laxity of management that should have allowed such a condition of things in North Staffordshire, and felt surprise that such a calamity as that which eventually happened had not earlier occurred. What words could adequately express our astonishment that at this distance of time from that notable Staffordshire catastrophe such a condition of affairs should have subsisted in any colliery in Great Britain as that which we find detailed in the evidence of the under-deputy in the Morley Main Deep Pit.

RALPH BERRY is that under-deputy. He tells us that he had been three years in that office at this pit. During that time he had on frequent occasions, as well as on the morning of the explosion, smelt that smoking was going on even where the men were using safety-lamps. He does not say that he saw any one man smoking, but he seems to have known which collier was especially prone to the use of the pipe in the mine: for, in reply to the Coroner, BERRY, with a simplicity almost Arcadian, responded that when he last smelt the tobacco he said to himself, "GEORGE, you're at it again; I smell that you're smoking." When the Coroner enquired if he had reported it before, the reply of the witness was, "I never got told to report it, and I never told anybody. I was going to tell GEORGE." He confessed to the Government Inspector (Mr. WARDELL) that he was put there to watch and report upon all being safe. He had had the rules given to him; but there were none which related to him that he knew of. He was just this sort of deputy—he "looked after the boys, and such like." Rule No. 30 of the regulations of the colliery is—"No person shall try the works or the goaves for fire-damp with a naked light; and no person shall smoke tobacco, or take a naked light, match, or candle where safety-lamps are ordered to be used." This rule was read at the inquest to the underviewer, who then, replying to the Coroner, said that if he had seen men smoking he should have reported them. When he smelt the tobacco smoke he knew that the rules were being violated. Mr. WARDELL asked him if he had read the 21st Rule of the colliery, which is as here—"The agent, underground viewer, and deputies shall have control over all persons employed, and the latter must obey their lawful commands. The deputies must report to the agent, or the underground viewer, any violation of rules or orders, so that steps may be taken to ensure discipline throughout the works." The witness said that he had not read this rule. When told by the Inspector that it was his duty to have reported the use of tobacco directly that he found that the regulation in that respect was being violated, the witness enquired, "Whom should I have told?"

The enquiry is still in the hands of the Coroner, and we have, therefore, no comments to make upon the character of the testimony to which we have here called attention. The facts are all that we have now to deal with; and we venture to assert that they will exercise a most depressing influence upon the best friends of the collier. It is clear that the miner in our fossil fuel seams is still as reckless as ever; that if he is to be preserved from his own destruction, and the destruction of those who work with him, he must be kept not only under the strictest surveillance, but every mechanical means must be adopted to prevent him from acts of wilfulness that should never be committed by a sane man. In the pockets of the dead and the dying there were pipes, tobacco, and matches, and the means for the clandestine opening of the lamps; whilst, as was last week shown, a match-box was firmly clutched in the hands of one corpse. Strict

surveillance might have prevented either pipes, tobacco, or matches being taken into the pit; and it should have prevented its use in the pit, even if it had been surreptitiously conveyed there; and lamps most protected as to the escape of flame and the means of fastening would have been a mechanical security against the obtaining of fire if matches should be kept out.

How distressing, however, that it should still be necessary to manage men with bit and bridle. So long as this is the case there must be calamities underground. The men have it altogether in their own power to prevent many of the horrible disasters with which the annals of coal mining in this country are so painfully blurred. We have before appealed to the Unions to interpose. Quickly enough complaints against colliery officers reach "the executive" and the Government Inspector, but against the wilfully reckless miner we hear of no report by his fellow operative. The Unions must have regulations by which men are fined and ultimately excluded from all the assumed benefits of their organisations when they are proved to have been guilty of the offences committed by only too many of the unhappy sufferers at Morley Main, by whose death more than 15 widows and 50 fatherless children are thrown upon the charity of the world. The facts that are transpiring in respect of the conduct of the unhappy deceased which it has been our painful duty to record will not, we trust, diminish the zeal that should be manifested in behalf of the bereaved. It is gratifying to find that their condition is leading to enquiries, and to that action in respect of the funds disposable as the balances of previous liberal subscriptions of a national character, which must ultimately yield the help that the poor people deserve.

AUSTRALIA, AND THE IRON TRADE.

On several recent occasions we have called attention to the demand which is springing up for our railway iron in the Australian colonies and New Zealand. This demand appears to be increasing rather than otherwise, since in September we shipped to the Australias 2557 tons of rails and accessories, as compared with 225 tons in September, 1871, and 1358 tons in September, 1870. If the comparison is extended to the first nine months of the last three years we find a marked and steady progress in the Australian demand for our railway material, the exports having been 17,134 tons to Sept. 30 this year, as compared with 11,607 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, and 7381 tons in the corresponding period of 1870. It is a singular fact that Australia has this year been a better customer for our railway iron than India, the exports to the two dependencies comparing as follows during the first three quarters of 1870, 1871, and 1872:—

Direction of export.	1870.	1871.	1872.
British India	Tons 132,187	30,828	10,798
Australia	7,381	11,607	17,134

The relative positions of the two groups have thus completely changed since 1870, although possibly enough the more active prosecution of the Indian State lines in 1873 may again place India in the foremost rank. But it is not only as a customer for our railway iron that Australia claims our notice. The consumption of bar, angle, bolt, and rod iron in the Australian group of settlements thus increased to Sept. 30 this year to 15,615 tons, against 8664 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, and 10,086 tons in the corresponding period of 1870. Hoops, sheets, and plates were exported, again, to Australia in the first nine months of this year to the extent of 14,410 tons, as compared with 10,561 tons in the corresponding nine months of 1871, and 10,140 tons in the corresponding nine months of 1870. Cast, wrought, and manufactured iron went to the Australian group to Sept. 30 this year to the extent of 15,718 tons, as compared with 12,927 tons in the corresponding period of 1871, and 14,204 tons in the corresponding period of 1870. If we combine these various totals together, we shall find that our exports of tin to the Australian colonies have made a very solid advance this year:—

EXPORTS OF BRITISH IRON TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Bar, angle, &c.	Tons 10,086	8,664	15,615
Railway iron	7,381	11,607	17,134
Hoops, sheets, &c.	10,140	10,561	14,410
Cast or wrought	14,204	12,927	15,718
Total	41,811	43,759	62,877

The augmentation in the exports this year will be seen to have been no less than 43 per cent., a result attributable to the general improvement observable in the finances of the various Australian Governments, to the progress of Australian colonization and wealth, to the utilisation of Australian meat, and to the discovery and working of more Australian coal and minerals. The solid advance which has been established this year is rendered all the more remarkable by the fact that it has occurred during a period of great dearth in the iron trade; but the real truth of the matter is that iron is such a primary necessary of life in young countries that it must be had, cost what it may. At any rate, this is the conclusion which we are naturally led to form from the course which events have taken in Australia and New Zealand during the last few months. At present Australian metallurgical industry does not appear to have acquired any very great importance. We hear from time to time of the resources of the Fitzroy iron mines; we have read recently of an intention to commence the manufacture of iron in the neighbourhood of Port Hacking, in another part of New South Wales; and it is nothing new to learn that New Zealand possesses valuable iron-sand in the province of Taranaki. But, as a whole, metallurgy is not a favourite industry with Australians or New Zealanders, and makes little or no progress. The fact is the Antipodes are in the first stage only of their industrial career—the pastoral and agricultural. A livelihood can readily be obtained from sheep farming or meat preserving, and manufacturing industry has attained at present no great development. Nevertheless, the Antipodean colonies may one day become independent of Great Britain as regards their iron supplies, although that day must be said at present to be remote.

HONDURAS.—We are requested to inform the holders of Honduras Stock that an engineer of standing and repute has been dispatched to Honduras by the Special Commissioner to act independently of the contractors exclusively in the interests of the bondholders. He will be speedily followed by other competent employees, to enable the Special Commissioner to push on the railway works vigorously directly his financial arrangements have been completed. The bondholders may thus for the future rely upon obtaining precise information of the state and condition of the railway works, and of the exact progress made.

ECONOMIC TREATMENT OF FLAX.—Amongst the English exhibits at the Moscow Polytechnic Exhibition, just closed, two machines were forwarded by Dr. R. H. Collyer, of London, for the more economic treatment of flax, the chief feature of which is that it is adapted for use with hand labour only; and as it is not liable to get out of order, and requires but little power to run, the opinion was very generally expressed that it would come into very general use throughout the Russian empire. For competitors Dr. Collyer had the well-known firm of Lawson, of Leeds, as well as a Belgian and a Prussian house, yet his success has been most marked. He has just received intimation from his representative in Moscow that two gold medals have been awarded to him—one for each of the machines.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom in September presented some dullness, having amounted in that month to 93,383 tons, as compared with 93,529 tons in September, 1871, and 103,985 tons in September, 1870. In these totals the United States figured for 37,732 tons in September, as compared with 54,373 tons in September, 1871, and 33,794 tons in September, 1870; while Russia took 24,646 tons, against 3764 tons and 30,109 tons respectively. The aggregate exports to Sept. 30 this year amounted to 720,970 tons, as compared with 756,370 tons in September, 1871, and 862,218 tons in September, 1870. In these totals the United States figured for 378,053 tons, against 389,535 tons and 313,410 tons respectively; Russia for 73,587 tons, against 69,308 tons and 193,809 tons respectively; and British India for 10,798 tons, against 30,828 tons and 132,187 tons respectively. The exports have increased this year to Russia, Sweden, Spain, Egypt, Brazil, Peru, British America, and Australia; but they have declined to Germany, Holland, France, Austria, the United States, the Spanish

West Indies, Chili, and British India. The value of the railway iron exported in September was 1,093,655*l.*, as compared with 771,482*l.* in September, 1871, and 877,348*l.* in September, 1870; and in the nine months ending Sept. 30 this year 7,511,121*l.*, as compared with 6,111,781*l.* in the corresponding period of 1871, and 7,057,790*l.* in the corresponding period of 1870.

QUICKSILVER IN CALIFORNIA.

One of the most marked phenomena of the world is the co-ordination so universally exhibited in each age between the march of its scientific discoveries and the growth of its economic wants. This unfaltering appropriateness in the inventive instincts of our race is now so far an accepted fact that its recurrence not only excites no surprise, but is confidently counted upon by the general public, who on some new want arising await from the enterprise or ingenuity of their fellow-men the means of its removal. Nor is this confidence often misplaced. A deficiency in the supply of fuel had hardly made us feel the necessity of new sources of light and force when air-gas is pressed upon us for the illumination of our houses, and we are shown how to harness the tides to the motive-power of our looms. Still, to this general law there has hitherto existed that one exception which is said to prove the rule, and science searched with an assiduity worthy of mediæval times, not, certainly, for the philosopher's stone, but for an extended supply of that mineral which is known to be as essential to the extraction of the precious metals as that *ignis fatuus* of alchemy was supposed to be to their production. Mercury, indeed, which was never abundant, has of late years become alarmingly scarce, maintaining its old rate of production, despite the vastly increased demand developed by the gold mines of Australasia, and the argentiferous deposits of the geological systems of America, both North and South.

As it became evident that such intermittent supplies as Hungary and Transylvania furnish could not inadequately supplement the yield of the mines of Almaden and Idria, fresh deposits of this valuable metal were more anxiously looked for. From the fact that quicksilver being largely employed in the preparation of railway sleepers the enhancement of its value progressed with such rapid strides as to menace the stability of those branches of industry where its employment, at moderate rates, is an essential ingredient to prosperity. Any relief that might have been anticipated from the New Almaden Mines of Mexico was found to be forestalled by the demand which local mining interests naturally created on the spot. Meanwhile, so far from any prospect of relief being afforded by that law of co-ordination to which we have alluded, the path of discovery in this instance turned in a precisely converse direction, by opening new channels for the application of this mineral.

The discovery in California of cinnabar ore in quantities and of a quality to amply repay extraction affords, therefore, matter for congratulation, not only to certain branches of the manufacturing industry, but also to the general public. But though some ten years have elapsed since the presence in California of cinnabar has been geologically established, it is only quite recently that quicksilver mining there has assumed proportions adequate to affect, even prospectively, the markets of the world, partly because, as in Mexico, the local demand is great and increasing, large quantities being exported to China, in addition to those taken to supply the metallurgical requirements of the American continent. As, however, the mineral appears in California to follow the character of its geological developments elsewhere, and to lie in masses of dimensions so considerable as practically to present almost inexhaustible supplies, it may fairly be assumed that commercial enterprise will not permit such prolific sources of wealth to long remain dwarfed of their proper development; indeed, we hear that one of the richest quicksilver mines in the country, called the Phoenix Mine, and situated in Napa county, is about to be introduced on this market in the form of a joint-stock company, under experienced and highly respectable auspices. Of the value of the mineral deposits comprised in this mine no doubt appears to exist, as its actual proceeds are at present stated to yield profits at the rate of 40,000*l.* sterling per annum, and thus appear fully to warrant the opinion formed by Mr. Francis Fowler, M.Inst.C.E., and Mr. Joseph Eudey, the former of whom, in a most carefully digested report, made at the instance of the directors of the projected company before they gave their names to the undertaking, estimates the profit income derivable from the mine, when such additional appliances as a working capital of 40,000*l.* can supply shall be brought to bear, at 151,000*l.* sterling annually.

Considerable weight is attached, and we think with some reason, to the facility with which the ore of this mine can be reduced, and its proceeds realised; but 30 days intervening between bringing it to surface and selling the manufactured article for cash in the San Francisco market. It must be remembered that the quicksilver miner, unlike every other mineralurgist, reduces his ore at once into the manufactured article, and thus himself acquires that profit which in other departments of mining passes into the hands of the manufacturer.

According to the report of the mining engineers referred to above, the Phoenix Mine possesses all the appliances necessary to perfect the reduction and distillation of the ore, a powerful reducing furnace having recently been erected. The retorts of this furnace are by recent advices stated to be at the rate of 10 flasks per day, which, reckoning each flask at \$65, gives \$19,500, or 402*l.*, per month; from which 500*l.* having been deducted for expenses, leaves 352*l.* per month, or 42,348*l.* per annum, an amount adequate to the division of 20 per cent. on the entire capital of the proposed company; this return is, however, susceptible of very considerable extension by the erection of further furnaces.

One additional furnace is to be erected, it is stipulated by the vendors, within six months from the taking possession of the mine, and a further early addition to the reducing power of the works is contemplated by the directors. The quicksilver thus reduced is carried direct from the mine in sealed bottles ready for sale to the market at San Francisco (by a short transit of 73 miles, all but 16 of which are effected by steam), where it finds a ready market for cash.

The question naturally arises, why is so valuable a property brought to this market? as it may be said—even in San Francisco, 20 per cent. profits, with prospects of an unlimited increase, must command some attention. The answer given is as extraordinary as its reason is obvious. "Because no law of limited liability exists in the United States;" thence, it follows that this mine, which belongs to 19 or 20 shareholders, many of whom are people of small means, and only one of whom has any considerable stake in the property, can only be improved (in the hands of the present proprietors) at the expense of the single large holder, who, while improving the property at his sole cost for the common good, exposes his whole fortune to the risks of an unlimited partnership.

AUSTRALIAN COAL.—Mr. E. J. WELLS, engineer of the Singapore Gas Company, writing to the directors, under date Aug. 31, says:—"In reference to my last report on the coal question, I then stated that two ships had been taken up to load in Australia, the one taken up in Batavia, soon after leaving that port for Australia, became a total wreck; the other one, instead of arriving at the end of March, did not arrive until May 16, making a passage of 83 days from Australia. This placed us in difficulties for coke-making coals, and, in consequence, we had to purchase coals of an inferior quality here to supply this want. Up to the present date we have not been able to procure any further supplies of coal from Australia; the continued high rate for freight ruling for China ports has prevented our agents from obtaining another ship, although 2*l.* per ton has been offered. By last mail I sent you the extracts of letters from Australia, and also the price-current, which will show you the state of the coal market. We are again running short of coke-making coals, and are using Labuan, with only sufficient Australian to make coke for the furnaces. I am still in hopes to hear next mail that a ship is on the way from Australia, and as soon as freights are at reasonable rates we purpose laying in a heavier stock of coals. Orders have been in Sydney and also in Newcastle for upwards of 12 months for this purpose."

CONDENSED PEAT.—Mr. J. VERDIER, Au Vivier, par Cour-Cheverny, Loir-et-Cher, France, writes:—"My attention has been drawn to some remarks on the question of the use of condensed peat on Indian railways, called forth by the report of Mr. Danvers, and the suggestion of Colonel A. Romaine Wragge. Peat and condensed peat have long been used in France, Germany, and other parts of the world where coal was dear; but their worth is relatively little appreciated owing to the want of proper machinery for production in large quantities and at a moderate rate, such as would make peat more of a substitute for coal for commercial purposes, which must be supplied regularly, and cannot run the risk of not always obtaining peat when wanted. The proportion of heat between coal and condensed

peat is known as equal to about 2 tons of coal to 3 tons of peat of good quality; and where condensed peat has been produced regularly, as in some parts of France, Switzerland, Austria, Bavaria, &c., it is eagerly competed for by railways and manufacturers. After some years of study and experiments I have lately succeeded in obtaining machinery which enables me to produce condensed peat in quantities at a low price, and I am about to enter into larger operations for this purpose. The subject is one of considerable importance, owing to the dearth and scarcity of fuel, and the more so since the production of coal will become every year more expensive, owing to the difficulty of working the lower strata to which miners will gradually have to descend. Should Colonel Wragge or other Indian authorities consider it desirable, I shall be most happy to show them my new machinery and the results obtained by me with it. I may add that the chemical qualities of peat for the manufacture of gas and other products are of a very high order, and they are being more and more explored; but the discussion of this subject is beyond the immediate question, and would lead me too far."

STRIKE AT THE LAXEY MINES.—The strike at the Laxe Lead Mining Company's works in the Isle of Man has terminated, the men having resumed work on Wednesday morning. In June the miners and underground labourers demanded an increase of 4*s.* each, bringing the average weekly wages of the former to 23*s.*, and of the latter to 19*s.* This the directors refused, and the men struck work. A meeting took place on Monday, at which the chairman of the company said the directors could not give a larger sum than 15*s.* per week being borne upon the books of the company as pay for labourers, but when the miners made more than 23*s.* they were to make the labourers' wages up to 19*s.* If the miner made under 23*s.* it was optional with him what he gave the labourer; miners and labourers on shaft to have 4*s.* and 3*s.* per day. At a meeting of the men on Monday night these terms were accepted, and arrangements were made between the men that the labourer should first receive his 15*s.* weekly, and then the miner his 19*s.*; all profits above these amounts to be equally divided until the miner reached 23*s.* and the labourer 19*s.*; and all profits above these latter amounts to be the miner's, in consideration of his risk that the average of 18*s.* might not be reached. Mr. G. W. Dumbell, the Chairman of the company (Oct. 15) writes:—"I have much pleasure in stating that the 'strike' at the mine has ended; and the men are now at work without any new terms since those offered in August last. I have received a letter from the Hon. Mr. Howard, agreeing that the term of our new lease shall be 30 years, instead of 21 years before proposed; and the new term not to commence Jan. 1 next, but Oct. 10, 1873, giving us the benefit of present terms up to that period; and that the dead rent shall be 190*l.* per annum instead of 400*l.*"

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Oct. 16.—The Warrant Market is still in a very sensitive state, with quotations exceedingly irregular. A decided decline has taken place, and prices are now at a more natural level, so we hope that orders for pig-iron and manufactured iron—which have been kept back by the inflated prices that have lately prevailed—will soon come in, and give us a steady and healthy market. The price fell on Thursday last to 121*s.* 6*d.*, and on Friday as low as 105*s.* was accepted. On Monday business was done between 110*s.* and 100*s.*, and yesterday, after fluctuations betwixt 104*s.* and 107*s.*, the closing price was 107*s.* To-day the market was firmer, with business done from 107*s.* 6*d.* to 110*s.* cash, closing buyers 110*s.*, sellers 111*s.*, but iron for forward delivery is still obtainable somewhat under the cash price. The nominal quotations for makers' iron will be found undernoted, but it is necessary to remember that at present they are not much to be depended on. It is satisfactory to be able to report that, notwithstanding the violent fluctuations that have taken place, all contracts have been duly met, and differences promptly settled.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
G. M.B., at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	117 6 to 120	102 6 to 105	
Gartsherrie, ditto	150 0	103 0	
Colinton, ditto	140 0	110 0	
Summerlee, ditto	130 0	110 0	
Carnbroe, ditto	127 6	110 0	
Monkland, ditto	117 6	105 0	
Langloan, at Port Dundas	140 0	110 0	
Calder, ditto	130 0	110 0	
Glenarnock, at Ardrossan	130 0	110 0	
Edginton, ditto	115 0	100 0	
Dalmellington ditto	125 0	110 0	
Carvon, at Garmouth, selected	140 0	110 0	
Shott's at Leith	140 0	110 0	
Kinnell, at Boness	140 0	110 0	
Bar iron	£14 0 0		
Nail rods	14 0 0		

	SHIPMENTS.	Tons.
Week ending Oct. 14, 1871		17,968
Week ending Oct. 12, 1872		12,251
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1871		5,717
		67,530

The fall in Pig-Iron is inciting buyers of Malleable to hold off, in the hope of a further reduction in bars, and the trade is consequently depressed and rather lifeless. One large establishment did not open their gates at all last week, and the mills generally are only partially engaged. New orders are expected to be given out if the pig market would only get settled. Prices nominal. Engineering firms are well employed, but founders would like to book new work.

Coals have been reduced to-day by the trade generally from 3*s.* to 5*s.* a ton, which has given some satisfaction to consumers, but a considerably further decline will have to follow before a beneficial demand springs up to take the place of the present negation of business. As it is, trucks are reported standing in byes and sidings in rows of hundreds waiting on purchasers; and in some instances coal-masters are obliged to let their men go idle for occasional days, for want of empty trucks to take their coal away. Altogether a change seems to have come over the trade, and the "rig" seems to be near its latter end. During the week the shipments from the Scotch ports amounted to 55,644 tons, against 26,804 tons in the corresponding week of last year. Dross continues exceptionally high, but it must follow the decline in coal. Strikes continue, notwithstanding the high rate of wages paid the colliers—as high in some instances as 13*s.* per day—a sum which subjects their salaries to assessment for income tax! The masters, however, only promise a reduction, and some are even acting upon it.

A pit belonging to the Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherrie, near Kilsyth, has been on fire since Thursday last, and there are fears that the conflagration will spread to adjoining mines. The risk of explosion is also considerable, but preventive measures are being adopted which, it is hoped, will extinguish the fire. A large number of men and boys are meanwhile idle.

PEAT FUEL.—Under the superintendence of Mr. McFarlane, inspector, an experiment of a novel nature has been tried with one of the North British Railway engines on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section, in order to economise the use of coal for fuel. The tender of a passenger engine was loaded with 15 cwt. of peat and the same quantity of coal. The result of the trial seems to have been highly satisfactory. The journey to and from Glasgow being accomplished in the specified time. Several drivers are of opinion that peat can be made serviceable in the keeping up of steam, but that coal must be used for the purpose of raising steam hurriedly. We understand that a further trial will be made. A number of men are employed in carting peat in the moss near Lenzie Junction, about six miles from Glasgow.

The workmen employed at Chapelhall Ironworks, belonging to the Monkland Iron and Coal Company, have struck work, the chief object of the strike being to resist the exaction of an additional penny as doctor's fees. The Roman Catholic workmen, in addition to this, protest against having deductions made from their wages to pay a Protestant schoolmaster. The furnaces have been out of blast since Saturday, and there is no prospect of settlement.

The Cleland and Omoa Iron and Coal Company first general meeting was held on this week. A statement of the position of affairs was given in a report, and a shareholder hoped that misconception would be completely dissipated by the proceedings of that day. The Chairman had no doubt that after that day, in place of the shares being at 40*s.* discount they will be at 40*s.* premium. The mining engineer estimated the quantity of coal in Wyndyedge field at 798,840 tons, and in the Cleland estate at 1,689,800 tons. In addition, it is estimated that there are in Wyndyedge lands about 60,000 tons of Beliside ironstone. In Cleland estate there is still unwrought about 180,000 tons of the highest quality ironstone. The Kiltone Drumgray dividend, at the rate of the guaranteed 10 per cent., will be paid in January (says the report), and the directors anticipate that in doing so they will not require to trench upon the guarantee fund.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING.—The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of the vessels launched during the month and three months, compared with similar periods in the four preceding years:—

	Month.	Tons.	Month.	Tons.
1873	11	17,000	13	160,500
1872	12	16,000	13	132,500
1871	12	16,000	14	137,000
1870	14	12,500	15	141,000
1869	23	16,000	15	120,000

THE SHOTTS MINERAL FIELDS, NEAR EDINBURGH.—About five years ago the Shotts Iron Company commenced to work coal mines at Loanhead, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, but since that time they have acquired leaseholds which give them a right to work the minerals over an area of from 5000 to 6000 acres. Some time since the formation of a line of railway was commenced between Edinburgh and the seat of the company's mineral fields. When this important undertaking is completed there is no doubt that the line will prove of the utmost benefit alike to the company and to the inhabitants of the district, as the district is at once rich in mineral resources, and is possessed of great agricultural advantages. It is computed that in the Loanhead, Dryden, and Penicuik lands alone the Shotts Company has over 40,000 tons of coal to put out. This coal has only been worked to a very limited extent as yet, and it is believed that there are still vast resources to be developed. The minerals which have already been found are of excellent quality, and the Shotts Company—now that it is based on the Limited Liability Principle—is looking forward to this as their main source of

supply in future. The ironstone, mixed with the richer blackband of the Monklands, produces the soft malleable iron for which the Shotts Company have acquired considerable celebrity.

CIVIL ENGINEERING APPOINTMENT.—We understand that Mr. Sandeman, engineer to the Greenock Harbour Trustees, has been appointed engineer to the Weaver Navigation Trust. The office is a very important one, the duties of the Trust embracing not only the maintenance of the present river works, but the widening and deepening of the river bed of the Weaver, on which there is a large traffic in salt, &c., to Liverpool. The emoluments of the office amount to about 800*l.* per annum.

This being settling-day, attention has been somewhat directed to arranging the account. Mining shares have been a good deal dealt in during the week. Monkland Iron and Coal is a shade better; Merry and Cuninghame, and Shotts, Tharsis in request, at 43½; Caradons 2*s.* 6*d.* better.

Yesterday evening a fatal accident occurred at Greenfield Colliery, near Hamilton, by which three miners lost their lives. They had just got their work over, and were ascending the shaft to the pit-head. When within a few yards of the surface it is alleged the rope broke, and the cage with the three men fell to a depth of 120 fms., and were dashed to pieces. The authorities are investigating into the cause of the occurrence.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Oct. 17.—We are now rapidly approaching the time of year when we may expect a development of new railway schemes. There is no longer room in Cornwall for a project of the magnitude of that which Sir Morton Peto is engaged in carrying out; but there are several districts at present very imperfectly served, or not served at all, into which, in these days of light and cheap lines, the railway system is likely ere long to be extended; and, in the first place, it may be regarded as being as much a matter of certainty as any human designs can be that next year will see the commencement, if not the completion, of the long-talked-of railway to St. Ives. Previously obtained powers, which there was no longer any prospect of exercising, will then have expired, and there will remain no obstacle in the way that cannot with the greatest ease be overcome by Mr. T. S. Bolitho and Mr. Magniac, M.P., who have taken the matter in hand.

It is again suggested that the West Cornwall Railway should be extended to the St. Just district. No doubt can exist both as to the feasibility and desirability of this being done, but it may be questioned whether it is among the good things which lie in the immediate future. There would be no very great outlay for land, nor, bearing in mind that the line would chiefly rely upon mineral and mines traffic generally, need there be any exceptional outlay incurred upon the works. Two or three years ago it was proposed to form a harbour at St. Just, but that idea never advanced beyond the region of paper. Whether this proposal is likely to be resuscitated or not we are unaware; but in any case something in the shape of a railway, and its carriage by rail from the quarries to Penryn, unless there is a sliding scale each of the 80 or 90 quarries worked—would involve double instead of single loading, its utility to the granite trade was more than questionable. The present proposals are less ambitious and more practical, and it has been suggested that, taking everything into account, the most cheaply constructed and convenient line of railway to Helston could be made from Ponsanooth, ascending along the course of the rivulet to Rame, which would give a gradual incline of no very considerable curve or gradient. Crossing the low ridge of scarcely a quarter of a mile wide, the valley of the Colver river would be entered at Viscar, from which an almost straight course could be taken to any part of Helston. This route would involve no expensive cuttings or viaducts, and a cheap 2½ ft. gauge might be constructed for about 1600*l.* per mile, or 17,000*l.* for the whole, which might be worked so as to leave a very satisfactory profit. Little traffic could be looked for from any intermediate station; in this respect every route that could be shown would be alike; but the land would be of the most inexpensive description along the Ponsanooth route, and it is very probable that the influence of a railway would cause much of the granite croft land to be converted into pasture, for which it is eminently adapted.

But the most important change impending in the railway system of the West is the rapidly approaching conversion of the broad into the narrow gauge; this has now become a question of a very few years, and it has been hinted, in what are considered to be well qualified quarters of information, that the Great Western is not unlikely to apply for a Bill to amalgamate all the broad-gauge lines, and carry out the work with as little delay as possible. It is at least clear that the idea has been officially discussed, and that the beginning of the end of Brunel's magnificent (as it has turned out) commercial failure is near at hand. Not of course, that the broad gauge has been a failure in comfort or safety, but that it has had to succumb to its more vigorous and less pretentious rival. Whenever the change does come Cornish interests must benefit.

Nobody seems quite to understand the drop in the tin standard, which is as puzzling to the producers in Cornwall as matters of mining in general are to outsiders, judging from the ludicrous blunders they occasionally make, and from which leading organs of public opinion are by no means exempt. At Dolcoath this week it was very wisely resolved with regard to some 70 tons in hand to stock rather than sell; and if a speedy rise do not take place we know of more than one mine in which this example will be followed. South Frances does not appear to be by any means out of the wood. It is stated by several of the new adventurers that the encroachments in both West Basset and West Frances were well known by the agents of South Frances; and, this being so, that they will decline to take any responsibility for illegal acts committed prior to their purchasing their shares. This may or may not be the case. It is a point upon which we cannot express any opinion; but if the statements made are true, then it is clear that in equity the contention of the new shareholders is made out; and that they are justified in repudiating liabilities so incurred. Meanwhile, the dispute is anything but conducive to the general welfare of the mine.

Another stamping apparatus, which may roughly be described as an application of the principle of Nasmyth's steam-hammer, is now being tried at New Dolcoath. Power is communicated direct from the piston to the stamp-head—a hammer, which is circular, 10½ in. in diameter, and weighs 6 cwt. It is calculated that when in full working order this stamp will be equal to 24 heads of the ordinary stamps, stamping 1 ton of stuff with 40 lbs. of coals. The patentees are Messrs. Donald, Atkey, and Co., of Leeds. The stuff is stamped admirably; but the general merits of the apparatus cannot be properly estimated until a more extended trial has taken place. It is singular that we have not yet had suggested the introduction of some of the enormous stamps used in America. In the Lake Superior district they are asked up to the weight of 2200 lbs.

Thanks chiefly to the efforts of the working men, Penzance now possesses a befitting memorial of its great son, the famous Sir Humphry Davy, an admirable statue of whom, erected in Market Jew-street, was unveiled by the Mayor (Mr. Bramwell) on Tuesday. The occasion was observed as a public holiday, and, despite the rain, thousands of people congregated to witness the interesting ceremony. Among the speakers was Mr. Warrington Smyth, F.R.S., who expressed his regret at the absence of one who would more worthily have filled his post—his senior in that honourable body, Mr. W. J. Henwood. Mr. Smyth pointed out that it was a thing to be proud of that Penzance should have given two Presidents to the Royal Society in Sir Humphry Davy and Mr. Davies Gilbert, and laid especial stress upon the discovery by the former of the safety-lamp. All other attempts to construct safety-lamps failed into insignificance before the simple discovery of Davy of the non-passage of flame through wire-gauze, and whatever modifications had since been made, that was still the essential principle of the safety-lamp. Davy, too, had laid down the conditions under which his lamp was safe, and under which it would no longer protect. By the lamp the bulk of the coal miners were rescued from danger; and without it their deep and fiery seams of coal could never have been worked. Thus important was it commercially as well as personally.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Oct. 17.—The state of our Iron Trade has led to the posting of the following notice at one of the principal works in Garstang:—"In consequence of the extreme dullness in the iron trade no orders can be obtained equal to the present high rate of wages. Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the directors the subject of a fall will be considered, and a deputation of workmen of the various branches can wait upon them." This is one of the many indications that the recent reduction in the price of finished iron has not led to the demand that was anticipated. Merchants are evidently expecting a further reduction of rates, and of this there seems every likelihood. The result is that many forges and mills are on short time; and the Coal Trade, although there is still a great demand, necessarily suffers by the diminished consumption at the ironworks. At Barrow there is no reduction in North Lancashire and West Cumberland hammers, and there is no change in prices for Bessemer steel rails. It is said that existing contracts will swallow up the whole of the ore raised until the spring. Steps are being taken to form an arbitration district in the iron trade, to include Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton, Preston, Warrington, Garstang, and Wigan. The movement has arisen amongst the men, and meetings are being held at several of these places. Wigan will form the most convenient centre for

such a district, and it is suggested as the place where a combined meeting of representatives from masters and men should be held.

Sir Edward Watkin and Mr. Price, M.P., Chairman of the Midland Railway Company, have been at Runcorn, inspecting the works of the Bridgewater Canal, with the view of improving and extending them, so as to enable a much larger amount of business to be done by the New Bridgewater Canal Company. There appears no reason to doubt that some efficient mode of steam propulsion may be introduced, instead of the old-fashioned way of carrying on the traffic. The Bridgewater Trust, it is stated, carries at present as much as 1000 tons per day by lighter between Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks, a traffic that did not exist a few years ago, and is rapidly increasing.

The first indication of the line of action that will be taken by the men in the impending lock-out in South Wales was given at a meeting held at Ince, near Wigan, on Saturday evening. The principal speakers were Mr. Kane, the general secretary to the National Amalgamated Association of Ironworkers, and Mr. Wm. Pickard, one of the English representatives appointed by the Amalgamated Association of Miners, to meet the South Wales masters. They both suggested that in the struggle the ironworkers and colliers should make common cause against the employers. Mr. Pickard said the action of the masters threatened the very existence of Unionism in South Wales. He had been told that the ironworkers there worked at a serious percentage below their English and Scotch brethren, and the English ironworkers, as well as the colliers, must be prepared to deal with the matter, and to support to the utmost the men the masters were trying to crush. 70,000 miners were now banded together, and if ever they were in a position to deal with a matter of this kind it was now. They would use every effort to come to an amicable arrangement, but they must be prepared for the worst. Mr. Kane said that he had seen certain reasons assigned on behalf of the masters in justification of the proposed lock-out, and the main one was that the conduct of the men had been of a most arbitrary, most insolent, most offensive, and most prohibitory character. He was satisfied that Mr. Pickard could say of the colliers, as he could of the ironworkers, that if there had been any mistake on their part it was that they had been too patient, too passive, and too easily gulled. He held it to be a most pernicious thing that Welsh masters, who were getting the same price for their work as those in the North of England, should pay wages below the English rate. If it was the intention of the masters to persist in the lock-out unless the men withdrew from their Unions, and so forfeited their personal freedom, then, if it cost the Unions 10,000, they must withdraw the men from the district, and send some of them, if necessary, to the United States or Canada until the masters said they had had enough. It came to this—either the Welshmen must go up or the Englishmen must go down; and the ironworkers of Wales, with the colliers, formed such a mass of the population that if they were banded together they need not be afraid of any lock-out, assisted as they would be by the strong combinations in England.—Resolutions were passed in favour of arbitration and short time, and deprecating Sunday labour.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 17.—There is still considerable flatness in the Iron Market of South Staffordshire, the orders placed this week having been of unimportant extent. Some of the makers are, in consequence, under the necessity of putting their mills and forges to partial operation, in preference to the only other alternative of announcing a reduction in their quotations. Some surprise is expressed on the part of buyers at the firmness in price maintained at the quarterly meetings last week in the face of a restricted demand, and the further stringency in the money market. Orders are, indeed, still being withheld in the belief that prices must soon come down, but should the example set by some houses in restricting the yield be largely followed a reduction of any moment is, for the present at least, improbable. Earl Dudley's price for bars remains at 14l. 12s. 6d., and those of Messrs. Barrows and other leading firms 14l. per ton. The second-class houses are, however, offering bars of good merchantable quality at 12l. 10s. per ton, and parcels have changed hands as low as 12l. per ton. Hoops are 13l., and sheets (singles) 16l. 10s. to 17l. per ton. The demand for sheets continues larger than for other descriptions of finished iron. Those adapted for galvanising for roofing purposes are fully 3l. per ton lower than the corresponding period of last quarter, but at this reduced standard they are firm.

Orders for South Staffordshire pigs are being placed for the current quarter at 15s. to 20s. per ton below the rates ruling three months ago. Cinder pig of Parkfield, Windmill End, and Tipton make are 15s. lower, but the top Staffordshire brands, in sympathy with the reduction in Lillieshall pigs (Earl Granville's), are down fully 20s. per ton. In the neighbourhood of Bilston a blast-furnace is about to be blown out, the proprietor declining to increase his stock in the face of a falling market. It is said (but the case is quite exceptional) that the maker referred to has an accumulated stock of 3000 tons.

The South Staffordshire coal field drainage scheme is making satisfactory progress. This week the preliminary steps have been taken towards obtaining the necessary parliamentary powers. The fund subscribed towards defraying the preliminary expenses exceeds 1500l.

The Sandwell Park trial sinking continues to make satisfactory progress. Mr. Henry Johnson, the engineer, has favoured us with a photograph of a fossil recently found, which is a unique specimen, and which bears unmistakable proof of belonging to the carboniferous era.

At the Swan Farm Colliery, near West Bromwich, which has been water-logged for many years, Mr. T. Parton has succeeded in effecting a thorough system of drainage, and this week the development of the long abandoned thin coal measures has been commenced.

Iron foundry produce in South Staffordshire is 1l. per ton lower. At the Highfields works (Bilston) the general demand is slack, but some tolerably large orders are in course of execution for patent chilled plinths, mill rolls, and wheels adapted for mill and forge purposes. A leading firm in West Bromwich writes: "We are tolerably well off for orders, but, speaking generally, the trade is flat. We are, however, sanguine that this is only temporary, and that now prices are eased a little all round there will soon be a brisk demand. Good orders are being held over for a reduction, and they must ere long be placed. The last quarter in the year is invariably a quiet season, and if the manufacturers can only pull through it they may rely upon a good trade next spring. For miscellaneous hardware in the Black Country the demand is quiet as a rule, the exceptions being iron tubes, chandeliers, and gas fittings."

In North Staffordshire very few transactions are taking place in finished iron, plates, bars, and hoops, being only in moderate request. Rails are 6s. cheaper. Large supplies of iron ore are being sent from this district into the south part of the county.

The threatened demand of the North and South Staffordshire colliers for a wages advance of 15 per cent. seems to hang fire, owing no doubt to the determination of the executive of the Amalgamated Association of Miners to reserve all the available strength of the Union for the support of the men in the coming struggle in South Wales.

Several large mineral estates in the South Staffordshire coal field will shortly be offered for sale by public auction.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Oct. 17.—The ironworks in Derbyshire continue to be very well employed, there being not only a good demand for pig but also for manufactured iron; there are large orders in hand for pipes, girders, plates, and light rails. The Coal Trade is by no means so active as it has been, still it is sufficiently buoyant to maintain late prices. The demand for London is by no means equal to what it has been, and prices, it is evident, must go down. At Unstone and Dronfield the business is good, and the out-put will shortly be very largely increased by the new pits now being opened out.

As regards Yorkshire, the great event of the week has been the explosion of the Morley Colliery, by which 34 lives were lost; the evidence at the inquest on the part of the men showed an utter disregard of all the rules provided for their safety. The management also, it is thought, evidently neglected the ordinary rules for ensuring the safety of the persons working in the colliery. Anything more reckless with regard to mining management has not been so conspicuously shown for many years past in the Yorkshire coal field.

The Carlgill Iron Company, of Sheffield, have been the successful contractors for the ropes of wire required in the construction of the Albert-bridge, from Brompton to Battersea. The ropes will weigh from 120 to 150 tons. Each will be 80 ft. long, and composed of 250 strands.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE COALOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday a large and influential meeting of the above body was held at the King's Head Hotel, Barnsley, for the purpose of considering the present state of the trade. Mr. Barcholomew occupied the chair. It was stated that there was still a very brisk demand for steam coal; and it was agreed that the existing prices should remain in force. It was also stated that there was no likelihood of there being any falling off in prices. We may say that the Norwegian Timber Company, in which many of the members of the South Yorkshire Coalowners' Association are interested, is now making very satisfactory progress, several cargoes having arrived at Hull from Norway.

THE COLLIERIES ON FIRE NEAR BARNSELEY.—The colliery has been entirely sealed up, and the Cupola shaft has been filled with stuff to an extent of 30 yards from the bottom. After both pits had been closed it was feared that an explosion would take place; such, however, was not the case, and the simple question is as to the best means of extinguishing the fire of the solid coal. Various suggestions have been made, but it is evident that a very long time must elapse before the colliery can be got into working condition. It may be said that there are two shafts to the pit, one being 11 ft. and the other 13 ft. On Wednesday morning both shafts were sealed up, the cupola having been filled with dross to an extent of 30 yards from the bottom; the drawing-shaft was also shut up, and inside of it was inserted a pipe by which the temperature below could be ascertained. As the fire is believed to be raging on with great violence at the bottom every precaution has been taken to prevent any accident. In the drawing-shaft, which has been firmly sealed up, a pipe has been inserted for the purpose of indicating the heat. Nearly all the workmen have left the place, seeing that many months must elapse ere their services will be required again. During the whole of Thursday the workmen and their families were busily engaged in moving from the district, believing that for the next year no colliers would be required at Darfield Main. It may be

said that the colliery was one of the most complete in the South Yorkshire coal field, and was lighted at the bottom by the patent of Messrs. Hunt and Co. The out-put was equal to 4000 tons per week, and the loss to the proprietors must be very serious indeed. At Lund Hill, in 1859, where the workings were not one-fourth as extensive as at Darfield, the putting out of the fire cost 26,000l. At the adjoining colliery, at Wombwell Main, more than a year elapsed before the fire was extinguished at that place. We believe we are within the mark when we state that the loss at Darfield Main, under the most favourable circumstances, cannot be less than 50,000l.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 17.—It is not much to be wondered at that the Iron Trade in this district is inactive, as far as new business is concerned, and likely to continue so for a week or two at least. It is not improbable that there were no disturbing influences at work business would be by no means brisk just now, unless manufacturers made some considerable concessions in the matter of prices to buyers. But it is quite uncertain what will be the issue of the complications between the ironmasters and their men at the end of the month, and, therefore, it cannot be expected that manufacturers can enter into transactions freely. As to whether the ironmasters had or have now any serious intention of closing their works, of course there has been a good deal of difference of opinion, but it is hardly likely that they had such intention if the men evinced an inclination to resume work on reasonable terms. Advances have been granted from time to time in the last 12 months, reaching, in the maximum, 40 per cent. in the wages scale, and when the men put forward a claim for another rise of 20 per cent. employers very naturally began to think it was time they took a decisive course of action; the result was the notices given to all the hands at the beginning of the month. This was the beginning of the turn in the state of things which was inevitable, and it undoubtedly rests with the men whether the threatened lock-out is to take place or not. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that there are indications that the men are turning from their agitating ways, and that operations at the various establishments are not likely to be disturbed at the end of the month. The men employed at the extensive works of the Blaiva and Nant-y-Glo Company have already withdrawn their notices for a rise in wages, and strong hopes are entertained that a like course will be followed in other parts of the district, and that all further agitation on the wages question will cease. There is no doubt that the ironmasters are prepared to deal as liberally as possible with their men so long as prices are kept up; but with the present downward tendency in the market it is impossible to foresee what steps will have to be taken before the end of the year, if the masters are to ensure a moderate profit on their manufacture.

However, apart from the complications alluded to above, the prospects of the trade are not discouraging. Although there is comparatively little doing just now, there is no doubt that buyers have some important orders to give out as soon as an arrangement can be come to as to what quotations shall prevail. An appreciable reduction may be made, and prices still kept above the average of several years past. But, of course, the cost of labour and raw materials must not be lost sight of in fixing the values of finished iron. There has been some improvement in the American trade of late, large clearances having been effected during the week to New Orleans, New York, and Galveston. Pig-iron is falling in value. There is no improvement in the tin-plate trade. The demand continues limited, and prices are less firm. There is no official alteration made in the list, but makers find it extremely difficult to maintain late quotations.

The uncertain state of things as between employers and employed has its effect on the Steam Coal Trade also. Buyers hardly know how to act in the presence of so many difficulties, some being of the opinion that a prolonged strike may send prices still higher, while others think it will be impossible to maintain the prevailing quotations much longer. The attitude of the colliers is by no means favourable, and the mode in which they work at the majority of the collieries shows that as long as they possibly can they will restrict the output, so as to maintain the present artificial quotations. On the other hand, it is well known that the great capitalists who have invested their money in the coal properties of the district would prefer to have a fair price for their coal, and a price that would be likely to be permanent, rather than the market should be in its present flimsy state. A very important meeting of the masters has been held, in order to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the difficulties which now upset the trade, and more especially in reference to the wages question. The determination was arrived at to adhere to the arbitration agreement, and that there was no desire on their part to deviate in any way from it. A report gained currency in the colliery that the proprietors had come to the decision not to reduce wages, even if the ironmasters insisted upon a reduction next month; but this is incorrect, for it is evident that if the steam coal owners are to advance with the ironworks they will also have to fall with them. It may be that so long as profitable prices are maintained they will not think it necessary to carry out a reduction. At the same time, the probability is that the decline in iron will affect the coal market as well. Probably, by the beginning of next week something will be known as to what the colliers intend doing.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 17.—The Coal Trade continues much as last reported; business is very quiet, and prices are weaker, although no large reduction has yet been made in the rates. There is, however, no doubt whatever that the top of the tide has been reached, and prices of coal and coke must continue to fall, although the fall may be slow. The high wages now regularly made by miners has the effect of attracting large numbers from other employments, and men are now much more plentiful than they were some time ago. Of course, at the end of the present year a great change will take place; the working hours of the pits will then be reduced from 11 to 10 per day, which it is assumed will reduce the output very considerably, and no doubt this will be the case to some extent; but if the number of men necessary comes to hand (and the present high rates for getting coals are pretty certain to have this effect) there is little doubt that the quantity will be speedily raised again, and there is no reason whatever to doubt that the supply will be gradually brought up to the demand. Improved means of conveying coals underground, the use of coal-cutting machines instead of hand-labour, and various other contrivances which are certain to be brought into play by the present high value of coal, will all lead to this result. Increased attention is now given to coal-cutting by machinery, and machines have lately been introduced at the Ellmore Colliery, Hetton, at the North Hutton Colliery, and shortly they will also be introduced at other places. Should the new invention lately introduced prove successful, which appears to be pretty certain—that is, the air gas-light—a great reduction in the consumption of gas coal must result; and as the quantity now consumed is enormous this must have a sensible effect on the coal trade.

PRESENTATION TO A VIEWER.—At a meeting convened for the purpose, Mr. Wm. Smith, in an appropriate speech, presented Mr. Rutter, viewer, with a beautiful tea and coffee service, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the owners and workmen of North Fenham Colliery, to Mr. Thos. Rutter, as a mark of respect and esteem for his great practical skill and ability in successfully bringing into the old workings of the Betty Pit, and on his leaving the above colliery for a more lucrative situation. Oct. 12, 1872."—Mr. Wm. Dawson, a workman, in a neat and effective speech, next presented Mrs. Rutter with a beautiful ring, bearing the words "North Fenham."

NOVA SCOTIA COAL TRADE.—Now that the coal fields of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia are becoming more extensively developed by English capital a work in one small volume, by Mr. RICHARD BROWN, F.G.S., formerly the manager of the Sydney Mines of the General Mining Company, has been opportunely published by Sampson Low and Co. It gives a very full history of the coal formation of Cape Breton, likely to prove of great value to those who have made or are contemplating investments in the collieries of that island. The reduction of the United States import duty, now carried by Congress, from \$1.75 to \$0.75 per ton will doubtless give a great impetus to this trade, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railway if carried out will cause a large demand for the coals of the island, as it is contemplated to make Louisbourg its Atlantic terminus.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.—THE MINING BUREAU.—The intended departure from Sacramento of Mr. J. BERTON, Vice-Consul of France in California, and President of the Mining Bureau of the Pacific Coast, has, unfortunately, been delayed through his having met with an accident by falling down a shaft 15 ft. deep; he has not, however, abandoned his intention of visiting the mining districts of California, and he is receiving daily applications to examine properties for the London market, and it is mentioned that so much importance is attached to his coming to this country that the local railroad companies have granted him free passes, available for six months for himself and family between Sacramento and New York, and he will shortly be in a position to announce his departure. He declines further examinations lest "he should have to stay there indefinitely, and perhaps fall in some other shaft," and has decided to start as soon as possible for England.

INVESTMENT REVIEW.—Amongst the information contained in Thursday's number of this "Record of Commercial and Financial Progress," published by Mr. J. R. FIFE, will be found some useful remarks on Gold, Iron, Emma, Menziesberg, and other mines; the North of Europe Wood Pulp Company; selected share-lists, and other particulars of interest to investors.

BAMPEYFLE.—The value of this property is well known. The yield of iron ore from five distinct lodes is unlimited. The copper mine is producing the richest grey ore ever raised in England. The company has just sold about 53 tons of their usual quality copper ore, realising a high price, and they have already on the floors and at the wharf for shipment about 35 tons of this rich ore. Besides, a new discovery has just been made of yellow and horse-flesh copper ore up to the surface, and is lasting; it is represented by the agents as likely to prove the greatest discovery ever made in Devonshire. We most heartily congratulate the shareholders upon the great success of their most eligible property. We believe it to be one of the greatest prizes of the year.

FOR SALE.—A 70-in. condensing PUMPING-ENGINE, equal beam, 10-ft. stroke, equal to new, with a capstan, sheers, and steel wire-rope. Apply to W. MICHELL, 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, of most approved construction, from 8 to 60 in. cylinder, for WINDING AND GENERAL PURPOSES. TWO DOUBLE-FLUED BOILERS, of SNEDSHILL PLATES, FOR SALE to be tested to 120 lbs. TWO SINGLE-FLUED STEEL BOILERS, and others, to be tested to 100 lbs., if required. CREASE AND CO., 39, CONGREVE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING NEW AND SECONDHAND PLANT, &c.:—NEW. TWO 3-ton WHARF CRANES, 15 ft. and 20 ft. radius. About FIFTY TONS CONTRACTORS' FLANGE RAILS, 37 lbs. and 42 lbs. per yard. ONE 8-horse power HORIZONTAL ENGINE. ONE CUPOLA, for melting 3 tons metal, by Hick and Son.

SECONDHAND, but in good working condition:—TWO 25-horse power engine-ended BOILERS, by Hodge, of Limehouse, fitted with Jukes' smoke-consuming furnaces. ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE, 6 wheels, coupled, 11 in. cylinders. ONE 14-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, by Clayton and Shuttleworth. ONE 10 ditto ditto ditto, do. Ruston, Proctor, and Co. ONE 7 ditto ditto ditto, do. Clayton and Shuttleworth. ONE 5 ditto VERTICAL ditto, and BOILER, by Horton. ONE 4 ditto TABLE ditto.

TWO STEAM WINCHES, 5½ in. cylinder. 150 tons CONTRACTORS' FLANGE RAILS, 38 to 42 lbs. per yard. 100 tons ditto ditto, 46 lbs. per yard. 50 tons D.H. RAILS, 72 lbs. per yard, with chairs and spikes complete. 40 TEMPORARY CROSSINGS. 200 CONTRACTORS' WAGONS, end tip. 50 CONTRACTORS' BALLAST WAGONS. 12 DOBBIN CARTS. 2 9 ft. REVOLVING PAN MORTAR MILLS. 10 PUG MILLS.

1 set of COLOUR MILLS, complete. 1 PERVA'S PUMP, 1000 gallons per minute. 1 MURRAY'S PUMP, 4000 gallons per minute. 1 CIRCULAR SAW BENCH (and SAWS), 5 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 10 in., by Powis, James, and Co. 1 HYDRAULIC GIRDER PROVING MACHINE, &c., &c.

Apply to—J. COWDY, 40A, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, 36 in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke, with 12 ton fly wheel, all as good as new; also a 10 ton BOILER, with necessary fittings. Can be viewed, and particulars obtained, on application to Capt. JOHN PAUL, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

FOR SALE, A ROLLING MILL, of first-rate construction, consisting of—ONE 23-in. REVERSING PLATE TRAIN. ONE 20-in. SHEET TRAIN. ONE 16-in. BOLT and BAR TRAIN; with 120-horse power ENGINES. Also, ONE 10 cwt. STEAM HAMMER, 9 ft. between uprights, SHEARING MACHINES, OVERHEAD and JIB CRANES, ROLL LATHES, and set of duplicate parts for the mill.

The above mill is suitable for all branches of a general Copper Trade, or for the Rolling of Iron Sheets and Plates. For particulars, apply to—BEDE METAL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED), JARROW-ON-TYNE.

FOR SALE, A high class 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, also, a 16-horse power, with or without reversing gear. FOR SALE, several first-class second-hand PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, in excellent order. PIT WINDING GEAR made at a short notice suitable for portable engines. FOR SALE, a first-class MORTAR MILL.

Apply to—BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, COZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. OXIDE OF COBALT. GERMAN SILVER—in INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c. NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO., COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, and Co. having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

MR. E. CAVENDISH TAHOUDIN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 13 AND 14, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.; and CLAREMONT STREET, SHREWSBURY.

Railway, Bank, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steamship, and every other description of Shares bought and sold at net prices, and advances made thereon. Telegraphic Messages to buy or sell Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks punctually attended to at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

NOTICE.—Mr. TAHOUDIN'S Circular for September, which contains an exhaustive Review of the Stock, Share, and Money Markets, with a List of sound Mining Investments, is now ready. Price 6d., 8 pages.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in: Bog (Shropshire). Pennerley. South Roman Gravels. Bog (Cardiganshire). Perkins Beach. Tankerville. Mossdale. Roman Gravels. Van. New Hington. Reafada. West Tankerville. Emma. Sweetland Creek. Utah. South Aurora.

Bankers: Messrs. Beck, Downditch, and Co., Shrewsbury and Welshpool. The National Bank of Scotland, London.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, CHESTER, TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS, and all marketable MINING and other SHARES, at close market prices. Messrs. CAMERON and Co. being in communication with some of the most experienced mine agents of the day, are in a position to furnish to correspondents valuable and trustworthy information on Mining Investments in the United Kingdom, and elsewhere. OFFICES: BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO., 39, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL. Beg to inform their CLIENTS and the PUBLIC that they are PREPARED to do BUSINESS in ALL CLASSES of MINING SHARES—English, Foreign, and Colonial—at the closest market prices.

MR. CHARLES F. COLLOM, MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c. TAVISTOCK.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY. Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME for DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c. INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

N.B.—Mr. COLLOM is now promoting a company to work a tin and copper mine in Cornwall of more than ordinary promise. One or two gentlemen, with influence or capital could be admitted to join the promoters on very lucrative terms, by making early application as above.

MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS, FINANCIAL AGENT, 60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, GOUGHAN, ABERYSTWTH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders. For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

THOMAS TREWEEKE AND SONS, MINING ENGINEERS, MINE SURVEYORS, DIALERS, and GENERAL FINANCIAL AGENTS. Accurate Plans and Sections furnished. Mines examined and truthfully reported upon. Mine Purasers and Managers, Promoters of Public Companies, &c. accounts investigated, and Balance Sheets prepared.

Account meetings attended on behalf of distant shareholders. P.B.—Five years' purchase is generally the correct rule by which to purchase Mining Shares. UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL. October 10th, 1872.

TO PATENT FUEL AND COKE MANUFACTURERS, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, CHEMICAL AND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, TAR AND AMMONIA REFINERS, BRICKMAKERS, ZINC SMELTERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. FREDERICK MARSHALL is instructed TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises of the late PURIFIED FUEL COMPANY (LIMITED), HENDON, near SUNDERLAND, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 20, 21st, and Nov. 1st, 1872, commencing at Eleven o'clock, the WHOLE of the

VALUABLE PLANT AND EFFECTS, comprising—

TWO Cornish STEAM BOILERS, each 23 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter, one flue, and all mountings: one ditto, 12 ft. by 5 ft. one flue; one egg-end ditto, 12 ft. by 3 ft. diameter; vertical multitubular boiler, 9 ft. high, 2 ft. 3 in. diameter; pair of horizontal engines, 18 in. cylinders, 3 ft. stroke, with fly wheel, governors, and pump; vertical portable engine and boiler, by Appleby, 6½ in. cylinder, with slot pump; four pressing machines, Middleton's patent, each with revolving link motion; 15 dies, driving gear, &c., can be used for either pressing fuel or brick; link elevator and crushing machine connected therewith; coal washing machine, with daggers, screens, tanks, and pipes; chain hoist, with uprights and pulleys, about 50 ft. lift; capital water balance hoist, 4 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 3 in. in diameter, 12 ft. lift; trolleying apparatus, for drying the coal, with feeders complete; three double exhaust pumps, 3 ft. 6 in., and 4 ft. 6 in. diameter, with six condenser chests, gearing, and coolers; set of 36 iron pipes, each 18 ft. long, 10 in. bore, forming condenser, iron pipes, and connections; fittings for 50 double coke ovens; forming condenser, with wrought-iron platform, mounted on wheels and axles, with cranes and skew gear; six double-drying ovens, with wrought-iron doors, 9 ft. 6 in. wide; three upright vacuum condensers, 10 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. diameter, with connecting pipes; 100 yards 21, 22, and 23 in. wrought-iron condenser pipes.

Complete PLANT for DISTILLING TAR and AMMONIA, viz.:—Ammonia still, 8 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.; two tar stills, 10 ft. by 8 ft. diameter, with connections; naphtha agitator, 6 ft. long, 4 ft. diameter, with gearing, &c.; large oblong receiver, 12 ft. by 6 ft., by 3 ft. 10 in.; several brick tar tanks, iron lined; vertical steam pump, 3 in. ram, 10 in. stroke, with three plungers; ammonia still boiler, 13 ft. pump, 3 in. ram, 10 in. stroke, with three plungers; large square salt box, lined with lead; large wood receiving tank, lined, 12 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 4 in., by 2 ft.; four square iron naphtha tanks, of 400 gallons each; four square still receivers; iron cooler, with lead worm pipes; iron naphtha still; three wood cooling cisterns, 13 ft. by 8 ft., by 3 ft.; two circular boilers, 5 ft. 10 in. by 5 ft. 4 in. diameter; two lead vessels, and two iron receivers; one small ditto, and lead coil; three jar-shaped receivers; lead-lined cistern, with outlet pipes and lead connections; two retining cisterns, lead-lined with coolers, receivers, still tanks, and complete fittings.

In addition there are 150 skeleton wagons, 1 ft. 8 in. gauge; 20 W.I. wagons, 2 ft. 3 in. gauge; 20 balloon ditto; several bogies, mounted on W.I. wheels and axles; six turnbells, 5 ft. diameter; large quantity of bridge flat bottom and double-headed rails, various weights; double-gear steam-winch, with double cylinders, 8 in. diameter; several thousand yards of cast and wrought-iron pipes, 2 in. to 10 in. diameter; quantity of shafting, gearing, &c.; 7 in. Gwynne's centrifugal pump; Debergue's girder riveting machine; single speed wall drill; powerful 6 ft. plate planing machine, by Berry; brass finishing and tap grooving machine, by Whitworth; pair of hydraulic water engines, by Sir W. Armstrong; several tons of floor plates; several wood erections, forming tramway, platforms, &c.; 20 wrought iron tanks, various sizes, and a vast assemblage of useful miscellaneous effects too numerous to particularize.

The Auctioneer can, with confidence, recommend this plant as being in splendid working condition, not having done three months' work. He also begs to call notice to the important fact that the whole of the plant, &c., will be pulled down and loaded by the vendors, free of expense, to the purchasers, thus offering facilities seldom met with.

Particulars in catalogues, which may be shortly had from F. NORTON MILLER, Esq., 28, Fawcett-street, Sunderland; and the Auctioneer, 17, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

EXHALL COLLIERY, near COVENTRY, WARWICKSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the COLLIERY, known as the EXHALL COLLIERY, comprising the MINES or SEAMS of COAL and IRONSTONE under upwards of 100 acres of land, situated at EXHALL, about four miles from COVENTRY, formerly occupied by the Exhall Coal Mining Company (Limited).

The coal, a small portion of which was gotten by the company, is of first-class quality, and the ironstone (which has not been worked) is also of good quality. The colliery adjoins the Coventry and Nuneaton Branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WOODCOCKS, TWIST, and SOX, Solicitors, Coventry.

GEORGEHAM, NORTH DEVON.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A VALUABLE ESTATE, known as BUCKLAND,

In the parish of GEORGEHAM, DEVON, midway and on the line of railway which is now being made between the towns of Barnstaple and Ilfracombe, extending about 131 acres, lying in the centre of a district abounding in iron ore, and which is now being extensively raised on the properties immediately adjoining on the north, east, and west sides, and the lodes are believed to pass under this property.

The estate is held by a tenant under a lease for 21 years, which expires at Lady-day, 1874, in which the minerals are excepted, but earlier possession may be had by arrangement with the tenant.

Price, and any further information, may be obtained on application to MR. GEORGE BROWN, Land Agent, Barnstaple. Dated Barnstaple, July 17th, 1872.

STEAM ENGINE.

TO BE SOLD, cheap, A GOOD 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in shaft, ft. in cylinder, with or without a 10 ton BOILER. Also iron Rings for WATER WHEEL and FITWORK of various sizes. Apply to GEORGE PROUT, Lumborn Foundry, Tavistock.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a 50 in. cylinder CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, with spring piston 11 ft. stroke inside and 10 ft. in the shaft, in good order, and little the worse for wear. Also, TWO 11 tons and ONE 9 tons CORNISH BOILERS, with 7 ft. diameter shells, tubes 3 ft. diameter. Open to a reasonable offer for the lot into trucks, or separately, as may be agreed on. Applications to be made to "E. B." Engineer, Mr. Sandford's, Stationer, High-street, Shrewsbury.

"BILLIA," "DURLO," OR THE "GEW" CONSOLIDATED MINES.

IT having been reported that negotiations are still being continued between Messrs. J. B. COULSON and Co., and Capt. CRAZE, of the Berehaven Mines, Ireland, for a SALE and PURCHASE of this property, notice is hereby further given, that as soon as the sale shall have been effected a BILL will be FILED in the Court of Equity for the SPECIFIC FULFILLMENT of an existing contract for the PURCHASE of the SAME, and on account of which we have paid the sum of nearly £2000 to the vendors in cash.

THOS. TREWEEKE AND CO.

7, Bedford-row, London, 17th September, 1872.

LEAD MINE FOR SALE, known as the TEES SIDE or PROVIDENCE MINE, in UPPER TEESDALE. Dues below water level 1-20th, and above 1-10th. No dead-rent. ONE THOUSAND TONS OF RICH ORE raised above the 20 ft. level from one shaft. The sett, which is very extensive, adjoins the Green Hurth Mine, where the end of level in a vein and branches, 21 ft. wide, is now worth 30 tons of lead ore per fathom. This vein has been dilled into the ground now offered, and is whole above the water level, with the same rock as at Green Hurth. May be had with or without the Metal Band Mine. There are two powerful water-wheels on the property, and stamping machinery, with good accommodation for 60 men and boys; stable, shops, &c.

Apply to Mr. J. H. ROBINSON, 232, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.

TO BE SOLD, PART or ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY IN NORTH WALES, bordering on the London and North-Western Railway, and close to a shipping port. There are several shafts partially sunk, some requiring to be sunk still deeper, but operations stopped for want of capital. There are four seams of good house and steam coal proved in an area upwards of 400 acres of surface. Holder will sell the entire, including the present plant (not sufficiently powerful for sinking further) for £4000, but would prefer taking a PARTNER, who would advance the necessary capital for half profits, which in the present state of the coal trade are almost fabulous. Address, "Vulcan," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

TO BE SOLD, TWO CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES, suitable for Colliery purposes, each 55 in. cylinder, and 7 ft. stroke, condensing. These engines are in fair condition, and will be sold cheap in consequence of being too small for their present work. Apply to MAXTON COAL COMPANY (Limited), Crossgates, near Leeds.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE FREEHOLD ESTATE of JACKTREES, situated in the parish of CLEATOR, in the middle of the WHITEHAVEN HEMATITE IRON ORE DISTRICT.

This valuable mineral property extends to rather over 45 acres, including therein 6 acres of common, the minerals in which 5 acres do not belong to the sellers. The boundaries will be pointed out by the agricultural tenant. Intending offerers are referred to Mr. GEORGE DIXON, Mining Engineer, Colledge-street, Whitehaven; and offers for the property to be addressed to Messrs. GIBSON-CRAIG, DALZIEL, and BROTHERS, 5, Thistle-street, Edinburgh, who will receive them up to the 31st day of October current, inclusive. The proprietors reserve the absolute right of judging as to the adequacy of the offers, and do not bind themselves to accept any offer.

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBRIA.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, with immediate possession, the HUNSTONWORTH and NEWBIGIN ROYALTIES, the former about 3534 acres and the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts. The Hunstonworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W.B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH DODDS, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, S.W., and Stockton-on-Tees; or Mr. THOMAS J. BEWICK, C.E., No. 2, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W., and Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the EAST CORNWALL ST. VINCENT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS are required to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 30th day of October instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court Judge, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 17th day of October, 1872.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT 1862, and of the CROWAN and WENDRON TIN and COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Monday, the 28th day of October instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Truro, the 16th day of October, 1872.

CAMEL SLATE QUARRY, ST. BREOCK, NEAR WADEBRIDGE.

MR. JENNINGS WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 23d and 24th October inst., at the above Quarry, the following very useful and excellent MINING and QUARRYING MACHINERY and MATERIALS.

With the whole of the stock of Roofing Slates, Flooring, Cisterns, enamelled and other Chimney-pieces, viz.:—ONE 24-in. rotary ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with strong double winding cages, powerful fly-wheel.

ONE 16 in. horizontal ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, with fly-wheel. TWO BOILERS, 11 tons and 10 tons; 2 large stone planing machines, with cast iron beds; 1 wood ditto; 2 circular saws and beds (all with driving wheels complete); 1 hand plane, driving shaft, drums and couplings, 32 9 in. 9 ft. pumps, 4½ in. 8 ft. pumps, and 2 8 in. ditto, 4 windboxes, 2 matching pieces, 2 plunger working boxes, 3 H. pliers, 4 black door pieces, 2 plunger poles, 104 1 in. rods, with pulleys; 1 bob and balance bob; 3 iron wagons; 6 wood ditto, with carriages; 4 landing tables, with axles and wheels; 24 large and other pulleys; 2 large cage drums, and iron flanges; 1 other ditto, with brake, coupling shafts and shifting gear; powerful double crab winch, 3 sets patent blocks and chains, lifting jack, beam scales and weights, large bell, hand and circular saws, powder, grease, oil, rope, quarrymen's tools, 2 smith's bellows, anvils, vices, superior set tap and screw plates; also about 11 tons of rail iron, 4 tons saddles, 470 fms. ¾ in. chain, 42 fms. 1 in. chain, 80 fms. ¾ in. chain, numerous lots of new and old iron, a large quantity of useful timber, of various dimensions, 100 fms. ladders, and 45,000 ft. flooring, sawn all round and planed, Nos. 9 and 10, and window sills, 28,000 ft. rough and chiselled edge, Nos. 1 and 2; 600 dozen roofing slates, sizes: 89 M scantle. A quantity of rough and other flooring, enamelled and other chimney pieces, various sizes and patterns. One cart horse, 2 wagons, carts, wheels, harness, chaff cutter, office furniture, &c.

The whole of the above machinery and materials is in excellent condition; and the quarry being situated on the banks of the River Camel, with convenient wharf for shipping, and in the vicinity of good roads, the same, with the stock, can be easily removed either by land or water.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, Wadebridge; or to the Captain, at the Quarry, of whom any further particulars or information may be obtained.

The sale on the first day will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, and an early attendance is solicited. Refreshments will be provided. Dated Wadebridge, Oct. 1, 1872.

PEAK FOREST, DERBYSHIRE.

VALUABLE LEAD MINES.

NEW ENGINE, 9-horse power, WORKING PLANT, MINERS' TOOLS, &c.

MR. FIELD, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, respectfully announces that he has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. George Hill, the Devonshire Arms Inn, Peak Forest, on Thursday, October 24, 1872, at Five for Six o'clock in the evening, in the following Lots, and subject to conditions of sale to be then and there produced:—

Lot 1.—All that VALUABLE LEAD MINE, called NETHER OXLOW, situate near Peak Forest, together with the new portable ENGINE (9-horse power), and the whole of the working plant, gear, &c., and all necessary mining tools, consisting of hammers, spades, hammers, tubs, saws, &c.

Lot 2.—All that VALUABLE MINE, called HURDLOW END, abounding with ore and cunk, situate near Peak Forest, and joined on the west side by the Peak Forest Mining Company's celebrated Mine, and contiguous to the Hazard Mine.

These mines offer an opportunity for investment rarely to be met with in the neighbourhood. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. CHARLES SHACKSBAFF, at the Devonshire Arms, Peak Forest (who will show the property); or from JAMES HENRY FIELD, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Linton and Tidswell, via Sheffield.—October 7, 1872.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD ESTATES AND COAL FIELDS, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street and Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday, the 30th day of October, at One o'clock in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of by private contract—(Mr. SAMUEL DONKIN, Auctioneer)—the following VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD ESTATES.

In the following Lots, viz.:—

Lot 1.—THE LORDSHIP OF HART, containing an area of about 3500 acres, in the townships of Hart, Stranton, and Throston, comprising several excellent farms, and a large extent of building land, adapted for residential, manufacturing, and commercial purposes, including the towns and port of the Hartlepool, together with several properties in the town of Hartlepool, and ground rents arising from building sites which have been disposed of (and utilised) on building leases; also, several cottages in the village of Hart, with other properties. The Hartlepool, Ferry-hill, and Sunderland Railways, and the New Hartlepool Branches of the North-Eastern Railway pass through the estate; and a private railway, communicating with the North-Eastern System, is also laid into the estate, near the West Hartlepool Docks and Timber Ponds.

Lots 2, 3, and 4 (to be first offered in One Lot).—THE HUTTON HENRY ESTATE, comprising three freehold, an excellent private residence, a brickyard, &c., in the township of Hutton Henry, and parish of Monk Hesleden, containing about 767 acres of land, in a ring fence, and all the beds of COAL and other MINERALS thereunder. If not sold as an entire property, the minerals will be reserved by the vendor, and the land will be sold in three lots, as under, viz.:—

Lot 2.—THE FARM OF HUTTON HENRY, containing 345 A. 0 R. 38 P., in the occupation of Mr. Brownless, at the low rent of £300 per annum. This farm is held on a lease for twelve years, from the 13th May, 1871, with the option reserved to the owner of terminating the lease in any year by giving the usual notice, and paying the tenant for improvements.

Lot 3.—THE FARMS OF RODED RIDGE AND RODED RIDGE MOOR, containing 399 A. 0 R. 33 P., in the occupation of Mr. John Berkin, at the annual rent of £210. These farms, which are capable of great improvement, are let on leases, which expire, as to the former on the 13th May, 1889, and as to the latter on the 13th May, 1874; but that the landlord has the option of determining the tenancy in any year, as in Lot 2. Also, the BRICKFIELD at Wingate, containing 19 A. 3 R. 8 P., let on lease to Mr. Birken for 12 years, from the 23d November, 1861, at a minimum rent of £40 a year, and a royalty of 2s. per thousand on all bricks and tiles sold.

Lot 4.—The dwelling-house, garden, and pleasure grounds, called RODED RIDGE HOUSE, containing 2 A. 3 R. 31 P., in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Lugg, on a lease for ten years, expiring 13th May, 1875, at a rent of £20 10s. per annum.

The Hutton Henry estate forms part of the Great Durham coal field, and has direct communication by railway with the ports of Hartlepool and Sunderland, and the harbour at Seaham. An Act of Parliament has also been obtained by the North-Eastern Railway Company for the construction of a railway through this estate, to connect the coal fields of the district with Stockton and Middlesbrough. Wingate Station, on the Hartlepool and Ferry-hill Branch, is on the estate, and the station at Castle Eden is within a short distance.

Lot 5.—THE HURWORTH ESTATE, in the township of Wingate and parish of Killoe, consisting of the following farms, viz.:—BLACK HURWORTH FARM, containing 230 A. 3 R. 16 P., of excellent land, in the occupation of Mr. James Barker, at the yearly rent of £137; and RED HURWORTH FARM, containing 190 A. 0 R. 25 P., in the occupation of Mr. John Hutton, at the yearly rent of £94. Together with 25 P. in the occupation of Mr. John Hutton, at the yearly rent of £94. This estate is only about a mile and a half from the Wingate Station of the North-Eastern Railway, and an Act has been obtained for the construction of a railway through the estate from the colliery district near Castle Eden to Stockton and Middlesbrough.

N.B.—All the farms on the several estates are let subject to a month's notice from the landlord, for the re-possession of any portions of them which may be required for railway building, or other purposes.

Lot 6.—The COAL and other MINERALS under the Hardwick Hall Estate, in the parish of Monk Hesleden, containing about 770 acres, lying within a short distance of the Castle Eden Station on the Hartlepool and Sunderland Railway. For plans and particulars apply to Messrs. HORN and MURRAY, Solicitors, 22, King-street, St. James's, London; J. P. DAVIS, Esq., Solicitor, 15, Clifford-street, London; Messrs. NICHOLSON, SANDERS, and NICHOLSON, Solicitors, Wath-upon-Dearn, near Rotherham; G. M. SAUNDERS, Esq., Solicitor, Carlton-chambers, 8, Regent-street, London; T. S. CUNY, Esq., Land Agent, Wetherby, Yorkshire; G. W. ALLANSON, Esq., Hart Estate Office, Hartlepool; and Messrs. MARTIN and FENWICK, Estate Agents, Park-place, Leeds.

In Chancery.

PEGG v. PEGG.

THE BIRCHGROVE GRAIGOLA STEAM COAL COLLIERIES, SITUATE AT LLANSAMLET, NEAR SWANSEA, GLAMORGANSHIRE. MESSRS. NORTON, TRIST, WATNEY, AND CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, in November next, pursuant to an Order of the Court, and with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court this cause is attached, the VERY VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY known as the

BIRCHGROVE GRAIGOLA STEAM COAL COLLIERIES, Together with the fixed MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, PLANT, and ROLLING STOCK, situate in the Swansea Valley, in the parish of Llansamlet, together with shipping wharf, office, store-house, lodge, and stable, situate in the New Cut, in the hamlet of St. Thomas, Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan, in the midst of extensive iron, copper, tin-plate, and patent fuel works and steel manufactories, and about five miles from the thriving seaport town of Swansea, and directly connected therewith by the Swansea Vale Railway, branching into both the colliery yards. The collieries immediately adjoin the well-known Dynevor, Neath Abbey, and Beulah's Graigola Collieries, and consist of two substantial pits, one called the Sisters' Pit, 60 fms. deep, and the other the Sisters' Pit, 75 fms. deep, both sunk to the Graigola vein, now at work, and producing coal daily. The well-known vein of coal called the Brindder Graigola, so celebrated for its quality (being on the Government list), and shipped to France, Ireland, and other places, is now being worked extensively; together with the 1st Edmund vein lying above it. A vein of coal, called the Drumma Level vein, varying in thickness from 1 foot to 3 ft. and 2 in., was formerly proved and partially worked in the Drumma level, which is favourably situated for working, and is near to the Sisters' Pit Colliery, and in close proximity to the Swansea Vale Railway for shipment.

The area of minerals is about 783 acres, 630 acres of which are held upon two leases for terms of 45 years from 1852. One of these leases is subject to a dead rent of £500 per annum, a royalty of 9d. per ton for coal and culm, and moderate royalties on other minerals, and the other lease is subject to similar royalties. The remaining 153 acres are held for a term of 21 years from 1855, at a royalty of 9d. per 2494 lbs. The surface area, comprising Drumma Lish Farm (upon which two substantial and commodious residences have been erected, with coach-houses, out-houses, green-houses, and extensive gardens well stocked with fruit trees, pleasure grounds, and plantations, the whole being amply supplied with water), coal yards, pits, &c., containing about 50 acres, held for a term of 45 years from 1852 at rents amounting together to £68 per fathom. Also, land at Drumma and Glynygoise, containing about 228 A. 2 R. 25 P., used for farming purposes, and held on a yearly tenancy at a rent of £280 per annum.

May be viewed on application to Mr. EVAN DANIEL, Mining Engineer, Swansea. Particulars, with plans, will be shortly issued, and may (when issued) be had of W. M. HAGON, Esq., Solicitor, 18, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.; of C. M. C. WHITMAN, Esq., Solicitor, Salisbury; of Messrs. GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, and RAWLE, Solicitors, 1, Bedford-row, London; of Messrs. GRAY and MOUNSEY, Solicitors, 9, Style Inn, H. I. born, London; of Messrs. DEACON, SON, and ROGERS, Solicitors, Doctor's Commons, London; of N. S. E. STEINBERG, Esq., Solicitor, 38, Broad-street, London; of Mr. EVAN DANIEL, Swansea; and of the Auctioneers, 62, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, E.C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF RAILWAY CONTRACTORS' PLANT.

In consequence of the completion of the Ashby and Nuneaton Railway, Measham, 2½ miles from Moira Station, on the Leicester and Burton Branch of the Midland Railway,

MESSRS. DAVENPORT, GERMAN, AND ALLEN are favoured with instructions from Mr. Barnes to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, October 23rd, 1872, About 350 tons CONTRACTORS' RAILS, in good condition.

100 TIP WAGONS, with wrought and cast wheels.

2 BRICK MACHINES, by CLAYTON.

PORTABLE ENGINES.

MORTAR MILLS.

3 tons CRANE, by BROOKE, of Sheffield.

About 30 tons WROUGHT and CAST WHEELS.

20 tons SCRAP IRON, and new and second-hand WAGON IRON WORK.

Several thousands of sleepers, timber drags, carts, pile engines, shear legs, crabs, bridge and culvert centres, and a general assortment of builders' and contractors' plant.

Sale to commence at Donisthorpe (one mile from Moira Station) at Eleven o'clock. Purchasers will be conveyed from Donisthorpe to Measham by rail. Catalogues may be had ten days prior to sale at the Auctioneers' stand, Corn Exchange, Loughborough; and at their offices, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

IN LIQUIDATION.

THE BRYNPOSTIG LEAD MINE, NEAR LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

THE LEASES, PLANT, and MACHINERY of all that extensive and valuable Lead Mining Property, known as the Brynpostig Lead Mine, situate in the locality of the celebrated Van Mine, and within two miles of the town of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, and one and a half mile from the Tŷiwyh Station on the Mid-Wales Railway.

MR. GEORGE COOTE is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Wednesday, November 6, at One P.M. (unless previously disposed of by private treaty, of which due notice will be given), the MACHINERY, which comprises a 28 in. rotary PUMPING ENGINE, 16 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINE, with winding gear and crushing mill complete; excellent workshops, offices, dressing floors, &c., with every other requisite for a large mine.

The mine was worked 50 years back, and was found to be a valuable one; it has lately been worked by a limited company, which was incorporated on 1st January, 1864. They have expended more than £20,000 in the erection of suitable machinery, sinking the engine-shaft, and developing the mine. During the last two years of working upwards of £4000 was realised by the sales of lead and blende.

All the heavy and expensive work has been done, and it is believed that a small additional outlay only is required to develop this, and place it among the best of the Welsh mines.

For further particulars, and to view the same, apply to EDWARD TERRY, Esq., Mining Engineer, Dudley; Capt. KITTO, Llanidloes; Messrs. BOURNE and OWEN, Solicitors, Dudley; JOSEPH NEEDHAM, Esq., Solicitor, 1, New Inn, Strand, W.C.; and to Mr. COOTE, Surveyor and Auctioneer, 87, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C., and Sudbury, Suffolk.

COLLIERY SHARES FOR SALE.

MR. BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, early in November next (unless previously disposed of by private contract), FOUR SHARES in the HASWELL, SHOTTON, AND EASINGTON COAL AND COKE COMPANY (LIMITED). For particulars, apply to Messrs. GRIFFITH, ATKINSON, and HILL, Solicitors, Newcastle.—Newcastle, October 14, 1872.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COPPER MINE, SITUATE IN LITTLE NAMAQUALAND, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CAUSE TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at noon, on Saturday, the 14th December next, in the Commercial Exchange Rooms, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,

94-100ths SHARES IN THE BUFFALO RIVER COPPER MINE.

The mineral land containing the above mine consists of 80 acres, and has been leased from the Colonial Government for a period of 30 years (expiring 13th October, 1902), at an annual rental of £10, and an export rate of 10s. sterling per ton.

There is a large and convenient house upon the premises, and abundance of wood, water, and grazing land in the immediate vicinity.

The roads being very good to Hondeklip Bay, and the mine near to the Port Nolloth Railway, renders transport easy to and from the Bays.

This mine was opened under the oversight of local and very indifferent labour, and above £3500 worth of good ore raised and sold at Swansea.

There is every reason to believe that, with a fair capital and skilful working, this mine would prove highly remunerative.

Further particulars may be had of Messrs. GOODLIFF and SMART, Crosby House, Bishopsgate-street, London; and of Messrs. HENRY BATH and SOX, JOHN J. EUSTACE, (Trustees for Insolvent EADAN G. MILLS,) late of J. T. Pocock & Co.

JOHN J. EUSTACE, Agents for P. LEWIS, Bevan and Duncan.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 19, 1872.

BICKFORD'S PATENT
FOR CONVEYING
CHARGE IN

SAFETY FUSE,
FIRE TO THE
BLASTING ROCKS, &c.

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXHIBITION," held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1866; at the "UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.
OF TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF ORIGINAL PATENT FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM TWO SUCH SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

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and Practical Success
of Engines



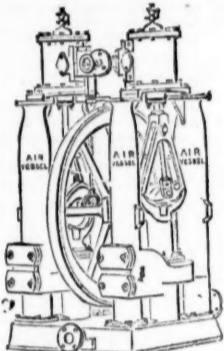
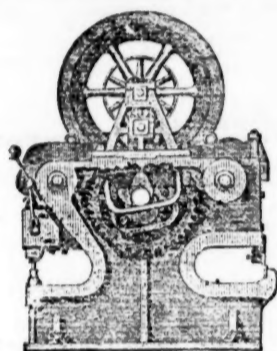
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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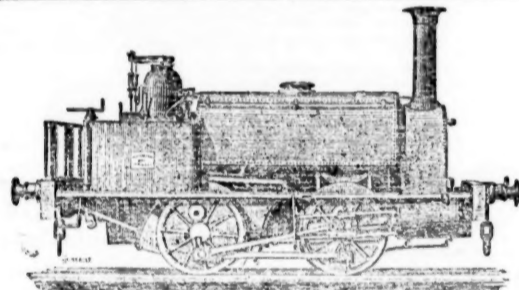
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Is the SIMPLEST and BEST PULVERISER in existence. It will do BETTER
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HUNDREDS ARE NOW IN USE, AND THE DEMAND IS UNPRECEDENTED.

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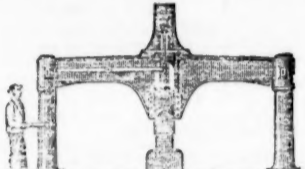
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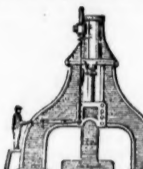
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Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being
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SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Smith Work, Bolt-making, Punching, Bending, &c.
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They require considerably less framework to carry them than ordinary slates or tiles.

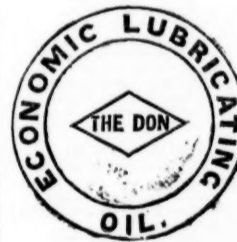
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For particular kinds of Machinery, the Oil may be specially prepared of a consistency and character
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"I herewith certify that the Rangoon Engine Oil, manufactured by Messrs. Chas. Price and Co., is
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"T. W. KEATES, F.C.S., &c. &c."

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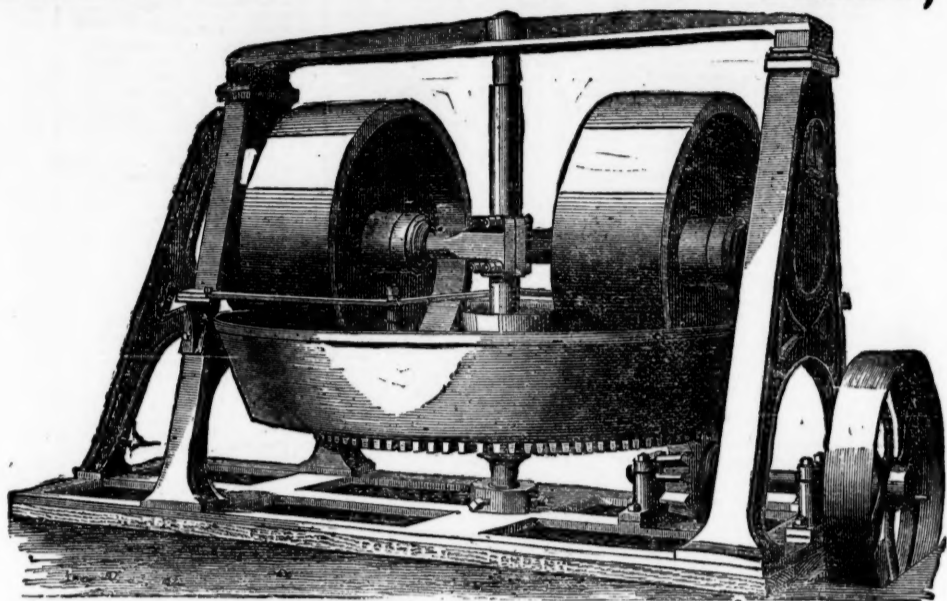
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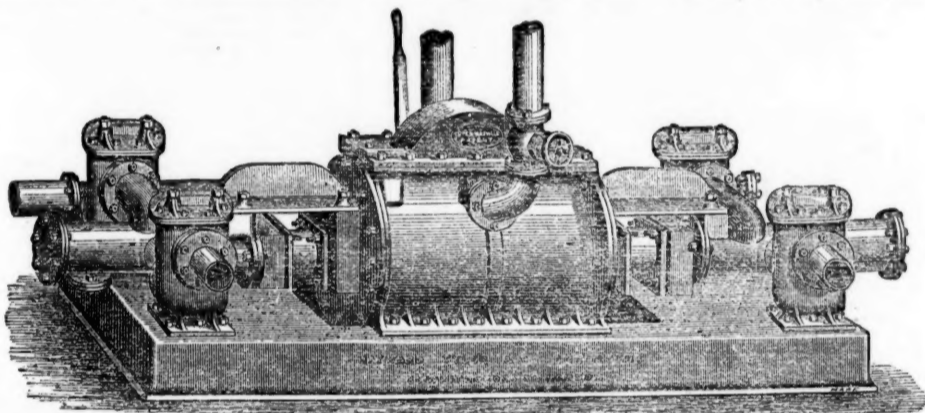
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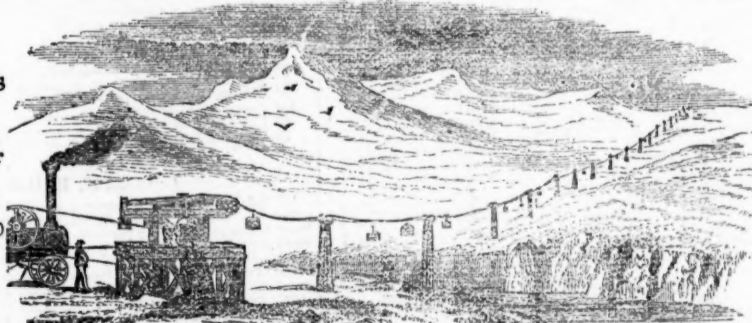
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(Signed) RICHARD EVANS AND CO.

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From £250 to £900
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For quantities
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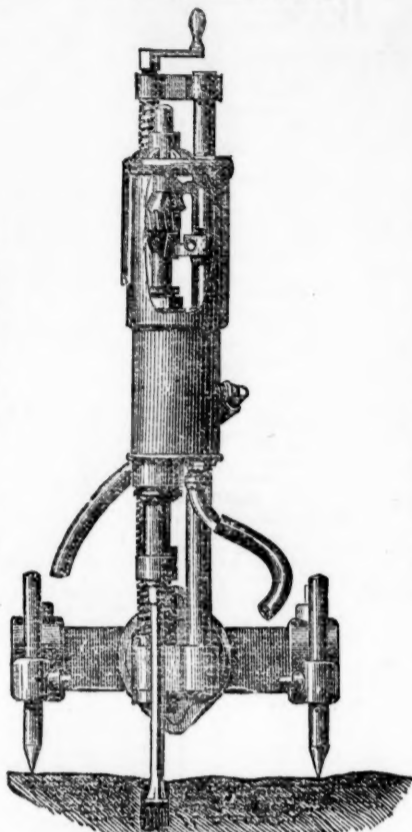
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FOR MINES, TUNNELS, QUARRIES, AND SUBMARINE WORK.
500 TO 1000 STROKES PER MINUTE
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PENETRATES GRANITE 6 TO 12 INCHES PER MINUTE.
MACHINES WARRANTED.



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These machines are manufactured for McKean and Co. by
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SMALL PORTABLE BOILERS, or AIR COMPRESSORS, furnished, if required; the latter with GIFFARD'S FRICTIONLESS VALVE PISTON.

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Circulars sent free.

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Just published, post free for two stamps,
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Showing the true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, WANT OF ENERGY, PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for PERFECT RESTORATION TO HEALTH and VIGOUR IN A FEW DAYS.

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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	10 16 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
2000	Black Eagle, c. Cardigan*	1 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 3 0	0 1 0	April 1872
18000	Boscawell Downs, c. St. Just*	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 6	0 0 0	Oct. 1871
200	Botallack, c. St. Just*	01 5 0	155	140 160	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
500	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	100 0 0	80	75 80	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	1 17 6	0 10 0	Jan. 1872
858	Cargill, c. Newlyn	18 15 7	—	5 5 1/2	2 10 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1872
6100	Cashwell, c. Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 0	July 1872
5000	Castle-an-Dinas, c. St. Columb	2 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 0	July 1872
1000	Carn Brea, c. t. Illogan*	35 0 0	155	150 163	297 0 0	0 0 0	Sept. 1872
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan*	19 14 9	30	27 29	11 9 6	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock*	0 2 0	7	6 1/2	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
656	Ding Dong, c. Gwulva	49 14 6	—	—	7 10 0	0 16 0	Aug. 1870
4296	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	10 14 10	70	63 70	98 6 8	1 5 0	Oct. 1872
10000	East Ballewidden, c. Sancerre*	1 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer*	9 14 6	5 1/2	4 1/2	207 10 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1872
300	East Darren, c. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	13 1 3	0 2 6	Sept. 1872
6100	East Pool, c. t. Illogan	9 0 9	10 1/2	14 15	80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
2800	Foxdale, c. t. Illogan	25 0 0	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1870
5000	Frank Mills, c. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	0 13 0	0 5 0	May 1872
3950	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	3 3 1/2	0 10 0	0 5 0	May 1872
40000	Glasgow Carr, c. (30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.)	4 0 0	14	14 1/2	15 1 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1872
15000	Great Laxey, c. t. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	—	—	6 19 6	0 2 6	June 1872
5008	Great Wheal Vor, c. t. Helston	40 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	July 1872
6100	Green Hurth, c. Cumberland*	0 6 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	July 1872
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), c. t. e	4 10 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 4 0	July 1872
1021	Herodsfoot, c. t. near Liskeard	6 10 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 4 0	July 1872
6000	Hing-ton Down, c. t. Calstock	6 4 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 4 0	July 1872
25000	Killow, c. Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 11 1/2	0 0 9 1/2	Dec. 1870
400	Lisburne, c. t. Cardigan	18 16 0	—	—	343 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1871
2784	Lovell, c. Wendron	3 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 2 0	July 1872
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan*	4 10 6	4	3 1/2	7 13 0	0 2 6	July 1872
9000	Miners Mining Co., c. t. Wrexham*	5 0 0	—	—	61 3 8	0 16 0	Aug. 1872
20000	Miners Mining Co., c. t. Wrexham*	7 0 0	10	9 1/2	0 8 0	0 3 6	July 1872
4000	New Penbrook, c. t. e, Par St. Andrew	5 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 6	July 1872
12600	North Hendre, c. t. Wales	10 12 0	17	15 17	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1872
2000	North Levant, c. t. St. Just	3 11 3	1	1 1/2	0 5 6	0 1 6	June 1871
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c. Illogan*	8 2 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1871
5694	Pen-an-drea, c. t. Redruth	3 0 0	—	—	2 12 6	0 4 0	July 1872
5000	Penhalls, c. t. St. Agnes	4 3 4	—	—	39 15 0	0 11 8	July 1872
6000	Phoenix, c. t. Linkinhorne	15 0 0	—	—	1 7 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1871
1772	Polberro, c. t. St. Agnes	10 0 0	—	—	104 12 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1870
2000	Poldice, c. t. Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	1 6 0	0 6 0	Oct. 1872
1120	Providence, c. t. Yn Llanant	10 6 7	23	21 23	0 14 6	0 1 6	June 1871
15000	Queen, c. t. Calstock	0 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1872
12000	Roman Gravel, c. t. Salop*	1 0 0	17 1/2	17 18	0 14 6	0 1 6	June 1871
5899	Rosewell Hill and Ransom, c. t. e	4 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1872
10000	Shelton, c. t. St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1872
512	South Caradon, c. t. St. Cleer	1 5 0	220	200 210	604 10 0	6 0 0	Sept. 1872
5000	South Caradon, c. t. St. Cleer	1 11 6	—	3 3 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1872
6000	South Darren, c. Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
242	Spearhead, c. t. St. Just	36 17 9	—	—	17 5 0	0 10 0	June 1872
940	St. Ives Consols, c. t. St. Ives	10 15 0	14	12 13	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, c. t. e	3 10 0	—	—	2 16 0	0 6 0	July 1872
12000	Tankerville, c. t. Salop*	6 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1872
25000	Terras, c. t. St. Austell*	2 10 0	—	—	40 18 6	2 0 0	Sept. 1872
4000	Tincroft, c. t. Pool, Illogan*	9 0 0	—	—	9 5 0	1 5 0	Sept. 1872
6000	Trumpet Consols, c. t. Helston	6 15 0	—	—	8 0 0	0 14 0	Oct. 1872
15000	Van, c. t. Llanidloes*	4 5 0	—	—	51 7 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
3000	W. Chiverton, c. t. Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	—	—	3 12 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
2048	West Wheal Frances, c. t. Illogan	26 13 9	18	15 17	79 10 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1872
400	West Wheal Seton, c. t. Carnarvon	47 0 0	—	—	638 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
12258	Wheal Arthur, c. t. Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 6	0 2 6	Sept. 1872
612	Wheal Basset, c. t. Illogan	2 2 6	—	—	10 0 0	0 7 6	July 1872
5170	Wheal Grenville, c. t. Camborne*	7 14 0	—	—	8 18 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1872
2048	Wheal Jan, c. t. Kea	2 13 0	—	—	14 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
4296	Wheal Kitty, c. t. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	82 3 0	0 10 0	May 1872
2048	Wheal Kitty, c. t. St. Agnes	3 10 6	—	—	73 15 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1872
696	Wheal Margaret, c. t. Yn Llanant	13 17 6	—	—	2 1 6	0 6 0	May 1872
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, c. t. Menheniot	10 0 0	—	—	629 16 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1872
1000	Wheal Mary Ann, c. t. Menheniot	2 12 6	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1871
60	Wheal Owles, c. t. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1872
12000	Wheal Russell, c. t. Tavistock	10 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1872
4006	Wheal Uney, c. t. Redruth	1 0 0	—	—	52 12 9	0 3 0	Oct. 1872
10000	Wheal Whisper, c. t. Warleggan*	1 0 0	—	—			
21600	Wicklow, c. t. e, Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—			

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
25000	Alamillos, c. Spain*	2 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 18 6	0 1 6	Sept. 1872
30000	Almaden and Tiroto Consols, c. Spain*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 6	0 0 6	Dec. 1871
20000	Australian, c. South Australia*	7 7 6	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 2 6	0 1 0	Oct. 1871
15000	Birdseye Creek, c. California*	4 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 0	July 1872
6000	Bensberg, c. Germany*	10 0 0	—	—	0 3 4	0 3 4	Aug. 1872
30000	Cape Copper Mining, c. t. So. Africa*	7 0 0	22	23 24	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
30000	Central American Association, c. t. e	0 15 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
21000	Colorado Terrible, c. t. Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	2 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey, c. t. e	0 14 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1871
23500	Eberhardt and Aurora, c. Nevada*	10 0 0	7 1/2	6 1/2	1 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1871
50000	Emma, c. t. Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	24 1/2	22 1/2	3 6 0	0 6 0	Oct. 1872
70000	Emmett, c. t. Utah, c. t. St. Austell	2 10 0	24 1/2	24 1/2	2 4 0	0 2 4	Aug. 1872
15000	Ferguson, c. California*	2 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	April 1872
30000	Flagstaff, c. t. Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	1 16 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
25000	Fortuna, c. t. Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
50000	Gold Run, c. t. Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
65000	Kapunda, c. t. Australia*	1 3 0	—	—	14 3 4	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
15000	Linares, c. t. Spain*	3 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	April 1872
297	Lusitania, Portugal (25 shares)	3 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1872
30000	Mineral Hill, c. Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	1 4 0	Sept. 1872
12000	Preussische Berg- u. Hütten Aktien, c. t. e	30 0 0	—	—	11 11 5	0 15 9	June 1872
10000	Pontigbau, c. t. France*	20 0 0	22	19 22	1 7 0	0 1 0	June 1872
20000	Port Phillip, c. t. Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	April 1872
44000	Richmond Consols, c. Nevada*	5 0 0	—	—	0 14 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1872
120000	Richmond Australian Mining Co., c. t. e	1 0 0	—	—	0 12 2	0 5 0	June 1872
60000	Sierra Buttes, c. t. Nevada*	2 0 0	—	—	1 14 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1872
15000	Sierra Nevada, c. t. Nevada*	5 0 0	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
15000	Sweetland Creek, c. California*	4 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	3 0 0	May 1872
20000	Tolima, c. t. (6000 sh. are 25 f. pd.)	2 10 0	—	—			
600	Westphalian, c. t. e, Prussia*	20 0 0	—	—			

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Coll.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, <i>g</i> , s.* (15 per cent. Preference).....	1 0 0	—	3½ 3½	— Fully pd.
20000	Anglo-Australian, <i>g</i> , Victoria*.....	2 5 0	—	—	— May 1872
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, <i>g</i> , Rio Janeiro*.....	0 19 0	36	36 ¾	— Mar. 1872
20000	Australian United, <i>g</i> , Victoria*†.....	2 10 0	1½	½ 1	— Fully pd.
3000	Bellavista, <i>s</i> , Peru* (£10 shares).....	6 10 0	—	—	— April 1872
50000	Braganza, <i>g</i> , Brazil*†.....	0 15 0	—	—	— Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, <i>s</i> , Utah*.....	10 0 0	10	11½ 11½	— Fully pd.
40000	Cedar Creek, <i>g</i> , California* (£25 shares).....	2 10 0	—	4 5	— April 1872
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*.....	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
7500	Champion, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Colorado*.....	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
83000	Chontales, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Nicaragua*† (and 15,000 of £1 10s.).....	5 0 0	—	¾ ¾ ¾	— Feb. 1872
6000	Clifton, <i>s</i> , Colorado*.....	3 0 0	—	—	— Allotment
10000	Crescent, <i>g</i> , Minas Geraes, Brazil*.....	0 17 6	—	—	— June 1872
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares).....	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
100000	Ellipso, <i>g</i> , California*.....	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	— Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*.....	6 0 0	—	—	— Dec. 1871
60000	Exchequer, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California*.....	1 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
40000	Fortuna Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia.....	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
150000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>g</i> , New Granada*†.....	2 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	— Fully pd.
60000	General Brazilian, <i>g</i> *.....	1 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
40000	Holcomb Valley, <i>g</i> , California*.....	1 0 0	—	1 1½	— Fully pd.
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
120000	I. X. L., <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , California*.....	6 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
60000	Javali, <i>g</i> , Nicaragua*.....	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
11000	Kansas, <i>g</i> , Colorado*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
12000	Lanestosa, * <i>l</i> , <i>s</i> , Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares).....	1 5 0	—	—	— Sept. 1872
20000	Last Chance, <i>s</i> , Utah*.....	5 0 0	5½	5½ 6	— Fully pd.
165000	London and California, <i>g</i> *†.....	2 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	— Fully pd.
4000	Malaga, <i>l</i> , Spain*.....	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
20000	Malpas, <i>g</i> , Colombia* (2000 issued).....	1 0 0	2½	2½ 2½	— Fully pd.
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Utah*.....	10 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, <i>c</i> , Honnet, Germany*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
14000	Montagne & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., N. Scot.*.....	2 0 0	—	—	— Allotment
6000	Monte Loretto, <i>g</i> , <i>c</i> , Italy*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
61000	New Quebrada, <i>c</i> , Venezuela*.....	5 0 0	4½	3 3½	— Fully pd.
50000	New Rosario, <i>s</i> , Mexico*.....	0 15 0	—	—	— Dec. 1871
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, <i>g</i> , Coromandel*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Allotment
20000	North American, <i>g</i> *.....	4 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
15000	Palacio, <i>g</i> , Nevada and California (and reduced)*.....	7 0 0	3½	2½ 3	— Fully pd.
60000	Panulicillo, <i>c</i> , Chili*.....	4 0 0	4½	4 4½	— Fully pd.
80000	Pastorena United, <i>g</i> , Italy*.....	5 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	— Fully pd.
18000	Pinto, <i>s</i> , Nevada (and 8000 deferred).....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
50000	Rica, <i>g</i> , Colombia* (40000 issued).....	1 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	— Fully pd.
100000	Rossa Grande, <i>g</i> , Brazil*† (£1 shares).....	0 17 0	¾	¾ ¾	— July 1872
32500	Ruby Consolidated, <i>s</i> , Nevada*.....	10 0 0	—	—	— Allotment
30000	Russia, <i>c</i> , Orenburg and Uta*†.....	10 0 0	5½	5½ 5½	— Fully pd.
25000	Rosario, Pedro, <i>c</i> , Chili*.....	2 0 0	4½	4 4½	— Fully pd.
15000	Salt Lake, <i>s</i> , Utah*.....	5 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
60000	Silver Star, <i>s</i> , Nevada*.....	10 0 0	2	1½ 2	— Fully pd.
10000	Silver Plume, <i>s</i> , Colorado*.....	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, <i>s</i> , Colorado*.....	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*†.....	17 10 0	16	16 17	— July 1872
20000	Tolyabe, <i>s</i> , Nevada*.....	2 10 0	—	—	— Nov. 1871
130000	Taquaril, <i>g</i> , Brazil*.....	1 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
15000	Thornhill Reef, <i>g</i> , Australia*.....	1 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	— Fully pd.
40000	Tuolumne, <i>g</i> , California*.....	2 0 0	—	—	— Fully pd.
20000	United States, <i>g</i> , Mexico*†.....	28 5 2	2½	2½ 3	— May 1866
10000	Utah, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , Utah*.....	1 0 0	1½	1½ 2	— Fully pd.
75000	Yorba Peninsula, <i>c</i> , South Australia*.....	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	— Fully pd.
40000	Yudanamatana, <i>c</i> , South Australia*†.....	8 0 0	1	1 1	— Fully pd.